

Lok Sabha Debates

(Seventeenth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. LXIII, contains Nos. 1-10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

Price- Rs 2.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Monday August 16, 1976/Śravana 25,
1898 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cultural Pact with North Korea

*81. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL: Will the Minister of
EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE
AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cultural pact with
North Korea has been concluded re-
cently; and

(b) if so, the salient features there-
of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DE-
PARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D
P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A Cultural
Agreement with the Government of
the Democratic People's Republic of
Korea was signed on 2nd July, 1976.
It envisages cooperation in the fields
of art, literature, culture, education,
science, sports, public health, mass
media of the press, information and
education. A copy of the Agreement
is available in the Parliament Lib-
rary.

1391 LS—1.

2

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : एजुकेशन
के बारे में क्या कुछ बता सकते हैं । किस तरह
का ग्राम एक्सचेंज चाहते हैं ? वहाँ के स्कूलर
यहाँ आएँगे और वहाँ लोगों को वे बुलाएँगे ।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : जब एक्सचेंज टिच
प्रोग्राम तय होगा तब इन सारे डिटेल्स में
जाएँगे ।

Plan for improving Higher Education System

*82. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the
Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL
WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased
to state.

(a) whether any ambitious plan has
been proposed by the Ministry to im-
prove the higher education system in
the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and
(b). A statement is laid on the Table
of the Sabha

Statement

Within the allocation indicated by
the Planning Commission for the Uni-
versity Grants Commission for taking
up programmes of improvement of
higher education, the University
Grants Commission has identified
several programmes. The identifica-
tion of these programmes and their
implementation are based on the fol-
lowing considerations:—

1. Consolidation, strengthening and
proper orientation of the exist-
ing departments of the univer-

- sities, improving the content and structure of education accompanied by proper programmes for adoption of improved methods of teaching, improvement of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials
2. Programmes for improvement of undergraduate education like College Science Improvement Programme College Humanities Improvement Programme and Autonomous Colleges to accelerate the process of modernisation
 3. Improvement of undergraduate educational facilities in affiliated colleges and making the existing colleges viable
 4. Regulation of expansion of enrolment in full-time education particularly at the undergraduate level
 5. Provision of facilities to increase access of under privileged sections of society to higher education
 6. Expansion of facilities for correspondence courses part-time education and self study
 7. Programmes of diversification of general education courses in collaboration with suitable industries trade and business organisations
 8. Restructuring of courses and curriculum development with a view to upgrade and modernise the syllabus and bringing it nearer to the needs of the society and students
 9. Reorientation of courses at the first degree level so as to make them relevant to the rural environment and to the developmental needs of the community
 10. Strengthening of postgraduate education and starting of new Postgraduate programmes, relating them to felt needs

11. Development of research in universities and colleges and programmes of R & D relevance
12. Programmes such as Computer facilities, Instrumentation facilities, Science Education Centres
13. Examination Reforms
14. Faculty Improvement Programmes
15. Provision for Students amenities.

The above programmes generally can be grouped into the three broad categories

- (1) General Development of Universities
- (2) General Development of Colleges
- (3) Development of Special Programmes and Research

The Commission has further decided that nearly 2/3rd of the allocations available to it would be utilised for (1) and (2) above relating to general development programmes of universities and colleges and to bring up the facilities to an optimum level in most of the institutions to support their academic programmes. The remaining 1/3rd would be spent on the various quality improvement programmes and reforms in education including curriculum development, examination reforms, restructuring of courses of study to suit rural environment and for support of research—both for purposes of building up the essential climate for research in the universities and for enabling them to take up well defined major research programmes both of a fundamental nature as well as having R & D implications

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I have gone through the Minister's statement. It is purely academic, no revolutionary changes which are needed are there. I would like to quote a report

"Mushroom growth of Universities involving 9 crores students and their destinies—We have been appointing sub-standard Vice-Chancellors, sub-standard teachers and a substandard quality of education we are giving in the higher education and the institutions. Most of them are in the hands of private trade."

Most of them are in the hands of private hands. I would like to know what change is required to improve the higher education system, apart from the statement that he has issued, in order to see that a purposeful and useful programme of higher education is there. This is my first question.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I must confess that I cannot conceive of any change or any improvement of higher education system which is not academic in nature. However, there are some points in the statement which perhaps needed a little bit of elaboration and which I may venture to explain.

The hon. Member has rightly pointed out that the expansion of institutions of higher learning without any plan, without any assessment of the needs and requirements has had a very bad effect on the resources that are available for higher education and, therefore, in items 4, 5 and 6, it has been mentioned that the expansion of enrolment in full-time education, particularly, at the undergraduate level should be regulated, that un-privileged sections of society should get increasing access and that expansion of facilities for correspondence, part-time and self-study courses should be undertaken. In the report of the UGC which has already been placed on the Table of the House and which, I understand from the business that is to be transacted in the House, is likely to come up for discussion in this session, it has been pointed out that there has been a noticeable decrease in the rate of expansion of enrolment as well as in the establishment of colleges. There

has also been an effort made in this direction by the University Grants Commission under the Fitness to Receive Grants Rules under Section 12A of the University Grants Commission Act. The UGC has laid down definite guidelines indicating the manner in which the needs and requirements of higher education are to be assessed and, on that basis, they will declare any new university to be fit to receive grants from the UGC. Unfortunately, in the case of some State Governments, they have chosen to establish Universities without taking into consideration the rules and guidelines that have been framed by the University Grants Commission, a copy of which is available in the Parliament library. This has created some complications and some problems but I hope that the State Governments will offer greater co-operation as many of them are already offering a great deal of co-operation in accepting these broad guidelines that it has given.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am very glad that the Minister has accepted that there are certain irregularities of standards in the universities and at the same time he has given a hope that he would take certain measures to stop it. The establishment of sub-standard universities has resulted in unemployment among the teachers and the students in various States. This is mainly because most of the colleges and the institutions are in the hands of the private institutions which are deteriorating the basic quality of education in this country. I would like to know the concrete steps being taken to give new shape, new dynamic principles and administration to the universities and also the job oriented programmes for the students in future.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: As the House no doubt knows, the power to take over the management of a college is not vested in this august House. It is with the State legislature or according to laws framed by the State legislature.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Constitutional amendment is being introduced. You must exercise your powers.

MR. SPEAKER: That will be done later on. He has already given you the powers.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: We are feeling deeply concerned about the complaints that have been coming from many States about the low standards of instruction in many of the private colleges and we have privately suggested to the State Governments, and we will be suggesting them again to look into this matter as and when any complaint comes.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: Would the hon. Minister kindly inform us, following Mr. Lakkappa's question, whether the Government is thinking of vocational universities which would be job oriented? I know this has not come about, but with a little bit of imagination such a scheme could be worked out. Had the Government given any thoughts to this matter—not stray ones but the real ones?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The Government have given very careful consideration. They have come to the conclusion that the stage of higher education is not one for vocationalisation of education. They have taken the view that it is the Higher Secondary stage especially plus 2 stage of 10+2+3 which is the proper stage for vocationalisation. Otherwise the cost factor would be much too high and it would be difficult for the country to afford that.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The statement is quite elaborate and it is a happy note that the Government have started modernising the educational system. Now throughout the country there will be 10+2+3 system, on the basis of the work education in order to diversify the education to meet the need of the society and the country at large. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the new colleges or the secondary level institutions of 10+2+3 have the re-

quisite finances to fulfil the ambitious programme of work education which has been really well worked out.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: We are proceeding a little slowly in introducing the vocational streams at the plus two stage for the simple reason that assessments have to be made about the possible job opportunities or service opportunities. I am not using the word service in the sense of employment but as service to community which may be voluntary or which may not be voluntary which can be self employment oriented or anything else. Therefore we feel that this programme should be worked out with great care. Otherwise it may be that by going ahead as fast as many of us would like it to go, it may cause certain difficulties.

The Central Government is contemplating to provide some assistance to the States. Our final decision has not yet been taken. It will be taken as soon as the Fifth Plan is finalised but we are thinking of giving some assistance from the Centre to the State Governments for the purpose of vocationalisation.

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY: I would like to know whether the Government is taking steps to face-lift primary education in the States.

MR. SPEAKER: This question is about higher education, not primary education.

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY: Would the government consider opening more technical schools and having higher education job-oriented?

MR. SPEAKER: That question has already been answered.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: The Minister stated 'Examination reform' as one of the steps for improvement of crete steps taken by U.G.C. and the Education Ministry for bringing about scientific education reform in this higher education. What are the con-

country? To what extent this has been accepted by the Universities and States?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The need for education reform has been voiced ever since the time of the Radhakrishnan Commission on University Education. It was again repeated by several other committees and finally by the Kothari Commission that this is absolutely essential if any progress is to be made. In 1972, the Ministry appointed a Working Group to draw up certain proposals. This was drawn up and submitted to the U.G.C. which had the whole thing examined, and finalised a draft concrete plan of action which was then discussed in four regional workshops in each of the four regions of the country to which were invited Vice-Chancellors, professors, other teachers and some students. On the basis of this discussion a consensus emerged as to what are the specific steps which have to be taken. These were further discussed, for example, the workshop recommendation of the grading system. It was essential that there should be some uniformity in the grading system. Some uniformity has already been agreed upon by the Universities and they are proceeding gradually, step by step, pace by pace. A number of universities have already started going in for it.

The U.G.C. has just brought out a booklet in which all the detailed proposals have been given and I will have it placed in the Parliament Library.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Education whether, during the last five years, the trend was for the students at the higher educational levels to go into Science and Technology and not towards Humanities.

In that case, I would like to know the steps taken by Government or the U.G.C. to expand their activities more and more towards agricultural education and education in Science and

Technology. I ask this especially because till five years back, in most of the rural parts of the country, students whose families were not solvent had to leave their academic career because the facilities of education in Science and Technology could not be used and, in the case of students whose families were solvent, they had to go to the district headquarters to continue their education in Science and Technology.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: It is fact that the enrolments in Science stream have been going down and this is causing a great deal of concern both to the U.G.C. and to my Ministry.

The tragedy of the situation is this; it is not the inadequacy of available seats but the fact that all the available seats are not being filled. Somehow the trend in recent few years has been more towards Commerce, Economics, Business Management and so on. But, fortunately, Science is still very very important and without a proper education in Science, I am afraid we will not be able to carry Science to the remotest corners of our country and to develop and build up a scientific outlook.

As regards the agriculture, I am afraid, that I will not....

MR. SPEAKER: That is enough.

श्री रामावतार झाः : शिक्षा की इस प्रगति को ध्यान में रखते हुए विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग विभिन्न विश्व-विद्यालयों और कालेजों को छात्रावास, विज्ञान भवन और दूसरी तरह के मकान बनाने के लिए अनुदान देता है। यह देखा गया है कि कुछ लोग इस तरह के अनुदानों का दुरुपयोग करते हैं, यानी वे अपने मन-माने तरीके से मकान को बनाना शुरू करते हैं और उन को पूरा नहीं करते हैं और वे मकान वर्षों तक अधूरे पड़े रहते हैं। मेरे क्षेत्र में जिला पटना में नौबतपुर के मालती घाटी कालेज का मकान वर्षों से बन रहा है। मालूम नहीं

कि वह कभी पूरा होगा या नहीं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं कहीं इस तरह जो भविष्यवित्तता की जाती है, उस को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या नीति निर्धारित की है और क्या कार्यवाही की है, ताकि देश का धन सही मानों में खर्च हो और उस का दुरुपयोग न हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रश्न हायर एजुकेशन को सम्भल करने के बारे में है। यह बिल्डिंग बनाने के बारे में नहीं है। नैकस्ट क्वेश्चन।

श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा को सुधारने के लिए ही मकान के लिए अनुदान दिया जाता है। नवम्बर, 15 पर लिखा है : "प्राविजन फ़ार स्टूडेंट्स एमिनिटीज"। इस प्रश्न का जवाब भिलना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : The information contains more than what is required. That cannot be the basis for further questions.

श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय के जवाब को ले कर हमें भी प्रश्न करने का अधिकार है। इस समय मैं आप का हुक्म मानता हूँ। आगे से आप इस का ध्यान रखें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आगे से ध्यान रखने का मवाल नहीं है। There should be some limit. We allow so many supplementaries. You can ask a question on the building; then you can also ask questions on sports. And everything can lead to a higher education. I am sorry the hon. Member is setting a very bad precedent. You should not challenge the ruling of the Chair and waste the time of the House. My ruling is final.

Free Distribution of Copies of Publications by N.B.T.

*84. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Book Trust has decided to distribute its large stock free of cost and if so, number of titles and copies distributed;

(b) how much money was involved in this; and

(c) were any efforts made to sell the stock at a reduced price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

The National Book Trust has not decided to distribute all of its unsold stock of books free of cost. However, the Trust decided in 1974 to gift unsold copies of those titles which had been published upto 31-12-1969. According to this decision, 1.29 lakh copies of 144 titles valued at Rs. 4.52 lakhs have been distributed free of cost. The above decision was taken by the Trust on an ad hoc basis and with the approval of the Government. The Trust has since drawn up, also with the approval of Government, certain rules for the annual disposal of stocks of its publications brought out more than five years prior to the year of disposal and of which current sales are not satisfactory. These rules for disposal provide for sales at reduced prices or enhanced discounts, and also free distribution to district and block level libraries through the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation or direct to school college and public libraries. The Trust is taking action to implement these rules.

The Trust has been offering since 1974 selected books for sale at reduced prices or at special discounts in the book fairs and exhibitions which it has been organising or in which it participated. Books have also been sold by it in bulk at special discounts. The Trust disposed of books worth Rs. 7,000

at reduced rates during the Second World Book Fair held earlier this year.

SHRI R. P. DAS: I would like to know as to what are the reasons for accumulation of huge stock of the National Book Trust for years together and why before issue of further publication order steps were not taken to ensure quick disposal of the mounting stock. While the demand for such publications in the market was quite comfortable, neither the National Book Trust nor its sole agents did anything in this respect commercially. Should not these people be held responsible for creating a mess in production, distribution and efficient handling of the business? I would also like to know whether the sole agency system has been abolished by now. If so, why was it not cancelled long before when it became clear that it was not working in the interest of the reading public and the National Book Trust too?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Sir, we ourselves in the Ministry have been concerned on this question of accumulation of books in the National Book Trust. For the last three to four years there has been definitely a substantial increase in the sale of books. Formerly books were channelised through the sole selling agents but now that system has been changed. There are various reasons for accumulation of the books but I can assure the hon. Member that in future this accumulation problem will not be there. We have now streamlined the system.

SHRI R. P. DAS: I would like to know how many original titles in Bengali—I mean only the original titles and not the translations from other languages—have so far been published by the National Book Trust. Since Bengali is one of the richest languages—if I am permitted to say so in originality and variety of all the modern Indian languages—then why

Bengali writers were not invited to write for the National Book Trust in numbers?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: The total number of titles printed in Bengali language is sixty-five. As to inviting the Bengali writers, I would like to inform the hon. Member that there is a Committee there for selecting the names and making a panel. I will be happy to receive any suggestion in this regard.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: The books published by National Book Trust are very attractive and we do not find these books in the market. I would like to know what concrete steps have been taken to make these books available in the market? Secondly, what has been the result of the report value-wise and quantity-wise after steps have been taken in 1974 to streamline the activities?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: The books are available now through the selling agents of the I. & B. Ministry, the Publications Division. In any shop of the Publications Division you can have the books. We have our own system of sale also. We have got four regional offices through which we are selling.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: What about selling through commercial sources?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: We give them a lot. We give them upto 50 per cent commission. There is no bar, we give discount also to those who wish to purchase.

If the hon. Member feels any difficulty, he can write to me and I will look into it.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: What about the second part of my question the result of the renewed effort since 1947 in quantity and value so that we may get some idea of how you have improved?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Let me confess that the value of the total number of books in our stock is approximately Rs. 76 lakhs. The sale is about Rs. 64 lakhs.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: How is the policy regarding the selection of writers who used to write copy books for the NBT formulated? Secondly, who are the members of the Board who finally completed the work on a book published by NBT about the freedom struggle very recently? In the Bengali version of this book which I went through the relevant items concerning the freedom struggle are absolutely absent. The motive was to finally outcaste the heroic role of the revolutionaries of the country as well as the role played by INA in the freedom struggle. Who were the members of the Board who actually completed the work on the national struggle which has been published recently by NBT—I think it was published two years ago?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): I require notice.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA Has the National Book Trust any programmes of publishing those books which have gone out of print, for instance, *Hunter's Statistical Account*, *The Imperial Gazetteer* and *Fowler's Game Birds of India*? These books are simply not available. They have become rare specimens. Will NBT consider publishing such books which have become rare tracks now?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: So far as gazetteers are concerned, the House is no doubt aware that the Government of India for the last many years have started a project for the re-writing of the gazetteers and making them up-to-date. The *India Series* has been brought out. It is available in Parliament Library. With the assistance of the Government of India and through the agency of the State Governments, district gazetteers are also being brought out. In many

States, the work has been progressing very rapidly in others, it is a little slow. But we are trying to expedite the completion of this.

So far as some of the other books like *Hunter's* etc., are concerned many of these 19th century books written by various foreign authors are being reprinted by private publishers. The main purpose of NBT, as hon. Members are aware, is to promote publication of books of contemporary interest to the general reader so that at a comparatively low price and within the reach of the readers these books can be made available.

Coconut Disease in Kerala

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

*85. **SHRI HARI SINGH:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have agreed in the month of July, 1976 to assist Kerala Government financially and otherwise for fighting a special disease in the coconut trees in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and steps Government have taken to check its spread?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

I would like to add that last month the Chief Minister of Kerala discussed the problem with us. We said that the Government of India would be happy to receive a scheme. I am making this statement so that there may be no misunderstanding. We are awaiting a scheme from the Kerala Government.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Five districts of Kerala which is the biggest coconut producing state are badly affected by the disease about which government is fully aware. The hon. Minister says that when the Kerala government submits the scheme it would be considered. There are many problems relating to coconut cultivation that are to be tackled in an integrated manner and there was a proposal to set up a coconut board. May I know at what stage is it now, so that this problem could be tackled on a national plane?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: The hon Member is aware that on the last occasion we discussed this problem with Members of Parliament and coconut growing states, representatives of those state governments. We referred the scheme to various state governments and I am glad to mention that most state governments particularly the southern states which are coconut growing, have favourably reacted to the proposal. The Government of India would like to process it further and if a Central Act is required, the government would have no hesitation in coming forward to the House.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: In view of the fact that coconut cultivation in Kerala requires immediately large financial assistance from the central government would the Minister be in a position to say that the government will consider favourably the scheme as soon as it is submitted by the Kerala Government?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Before considering the scheme I can not say anything in advance. We will be sympathetic and we have broadly indicated that we should like to help the government of Kerala.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The disease of the coconut in Kerala is spreading to other west coast areas, not only for coconut but also for banana but I

shall restrict myself to coconut now. The proposal from the Chief Minister of Kerala is welcome and the negotiations should bear fruit. Since coconut can not have any barriers of linguistic states, when a decision is taken it should be made applicable to other areas also. Because in the case of salt land reclamation again, Kerala gets and Karnataka does not get. So in the case of coconut also, when a decision is taken it should be taken for the entire west coast, whatever is called Konkan and it should be made applicable to all sufferers from disease.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: As far as the principle is concerned, I have no two opinion. I share the views of the hon Member but he should appreciate that a very large incidence is in Kerala and unless it is controlled it will spread to other areas. Of course it does not mean that we should neglect other areas.

Programme for Teachers' Education

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*87 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH
SOKHI

**SHRI RAM BHAGAT PAS-
WAN**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the University Grants Commission and the National Council for Teachers' Education have chalked out a new programme recently for teachers' education, in view of the new pattern of education, and

(b) if so the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

A Joint Session of the University Grants Commission Panel on Teacher Education, members of the concerned committees of the National Council for Teacher Education and some experts, was held in June, 1976 to discuss the changes in the programmes of teacher education that would be needed in view of the new pattern of education. The Joint Session approved specialised teacher education programmes in early childhood education and elementary education at the B.Ed. stage so as to develop qualified persons to be teacher educators and supervisors of education at the pre-primary and primary levels of education. As regards the teacher preparation for the secondary and higher secondary levels, various suggestions and strategies were discussed and it was finally agreed that a small committee consisting of representatives of the University Grants Commission and National Council of Educational Research and Training may develop a draft document on teacher education and its re-orientation. It was also decided that this document will be discussed in a National Conference to be convened towards the end of December, 1976 under the joint auspices of National Council of Educational Research and Training and the University Grants Commission. The draft document is under preparation and as such the salient features of the new programme will be known only after it has been developed.

सरकार स्वर्ण सिंह सोबी : मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट सभा पटन पर रखा है उस में मेरे सवाल के पार्ट (बी) का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। पार्ट (बी) में मैंने पूछा था—

“if so, the salient features there-of”

इसमें जवाब यह दिया है कि—

“The draft document is under preparation and as such the salient fea-

tures of the new programme will be known only after it has been developed.”

स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि एक ज्वाइंट सेशन हुआ था यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन पैनल फॉर टीचर्स एजुकेशन, नेशनल काउंसिल फॉर टीचर्स एजुकेशन और कुछ एक्सपर्ट्स का जिस में उन्होंने यह प्रश्न किया है—

“approved specialised teacher education programmes in early childhood education and elementary education”.

मैं इसके बारे में पहला सवाल यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो स्पेशलाइज्ड टीचर्स एजुकेशन प्रोग्राम है इसमें क्या आप शोर्टकट कास्ट, शोर्टकट ट्राइक और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिए स्पेशल कंसिडरेशन रखेंगे; यदि हाँ, तो क्या ?

श्री डी० बी० बाबू : अध्यक्ष जी, कोर्स तब फीरकुलम बनाने में कोई स्पेशल कन्सीडरेशन नहीं हो सकती है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य इस बात को जानते हैं कि हम लोगों ने बैकवर्ड क्लासेज को घने को प्रकाश की सुविधाएँ दी हैं और यह प्रयास आगे भी जारी रहेगा। जहाँ तक कोर्स का संवाल है—हम जो 10+2 का जो नया फार्मूला एजुकेशन में ला रहे हैं, उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए कुछ परिवर्तन जरूरी थे, इसी लिये यह समिति बनाई गई।

सरकार स्वर्ण सिंह सोबी : नेशनल काउंसिल फॉर एजुकेशनल रिसर्च एंड ट्रेनिंग तथा यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन की दिश्वर, मैं जो कीटिंग होने वाली है, क्या इस में नेशनल काउंसिल फॉर टीचर्स को भी इन्वाइट किया जायेगा।

श्री डी० पी० बाबू : सभी सम्बन्धित संस्थाओं को इन्वाइट किया जायगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, हम लोगों ने 1920 में नान-कोओपरेशन मूवमेंट चलाया, उस समय से लेकर आज तक देश में एजुकेशन की पद्धति के सम्बन्ध में सरकारी स्तर तथा गैर-सरकारी स्तर पर सैकड़ों मोटिव हो चुकी हैं, सैकड़ों कोर्स बनाये गये। मैं यहाँ महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप की यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन की ओर टीचर्स कॉन्सिल है क्या उस के लिये चरित्र निर्माण के बारे में कोई क्राइटेरिया कायम करना चाहते हैं। मैं आप के सामने उदाहरण रखता हूँ—काशी विद्यापीठ में प्राचार्य नरेन्द्र देव चटाई पर बैठ कर पढ़ाते थे, बाबू भगवान दास चटाई पर बैठ कर पढ़ाते थे और उन के चरित्र से हम लोगों को इन्स्पिरेशन मिलता था और उस के बाद काशी विद्यापीठ के जितने छात्र जेल गये और आज भी बल्क के लिये सेवा कर रहे हैं, उतने किसी दूसरी संस्था के नहीं गये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—शिक्षा के माध्यम से चरित्र निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में हमारी सरकार क्या कर रही है। कल हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी लाल किले के रीटार्ट पर बांधी टोपी लगाये बैठे थे, लेकिन आज गांधी टोपी नहीं लगाये हैं—कल और आज में इतना भ्रसर पड़ गया—इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चरित्र निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में हमारी सरकार क्या करने जा रही है?

श्री डी० पी० बाबू : आप का मतलब है शिक्षकों में चरित्र होना चाहिये।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : शिक्षक और स्टूडेंट दोनों में होना चाहिये। आज शिक्षक भी सिगरेट पीता है और स्टूडेंट भी सिगरेट पीता है।

श्री डी० पी० बाबू : अध्यक्ष जी, जहाँ तक शिक्षा में चरित्र का सम्बन्ध है, हम लोगों का हमेशा यही प्रयास रहता है कि इस के

इस मुद्दे इस में रहें। मैं माननीय सदस्य : बहुत अनुगृहीत हूँ, इन से समय समय पर 'नाह सेक्टर' में बहुत सी योजनाएँ बनाता होता हूँ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, सरकार ने अध्यापकों को शिक्षित करने के लिये तो कार्यक्रम बनाया है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप प्रतिवर्ष कितने शिक्षकों को इस प्रकार से शिक्षित कर सकेगे। क्या इस के बारे में आप ने कोई योजना बनाई है, यदि बनाई है तो उसे बनना दीजिये?

श्री डी० पी० बाबू : इस देश में करीब 24 लाख प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक शिक्षक हैं। यदि हम एक दिन में सब को प्रशिक्षित करना चाहे तो यह सम्भव नहीं है। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय शिक्षक अनुसन्धान परिषद् के द्वारा एक नई योजना लाने हैं। हम 15 हजार की—टीचर्स को हर साल प्रशिक्षित करेंगे—कोटेक्ट-कम-कोरस-पोण्डेंस कोर्स के द्वारा। इस सम्बन्ध में और भी कई योजनाएँ बनाई गई—यदि आप नोटिस देंगे तो बतला सकूंगा।

Fall in Sugarcane Price in U.P.

*92. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugarcane prices have gone down in U.P. as compared to last two seasons;

(b) whether price of sugar is soaring in open market; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) As reported by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the following prices of sugarcane were paid by sugar factories in 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 seasons:—

Season	Prices paid by factories per quintal	
1973-74	Rs. 13.25 for Western and Central U.P. Rs. 12.25 for Eastern U.P.	
1974-75	Rs. 13.25 for Western and Central U.P.	till 6-12-1974
	Rs. 12.25 for Eastern U.P.	
	Rs. 14.50 for Western and Central U.P.	} From 7-12-74 till the end of the season
	Rs. 13.50 for Eastern U.P.	
1975-76	Rs. 13.25 for Western and Central U.P.	
	Rs. 12.25 for Eastern	

(b) and (c). A rising trend in the prices of levy-free sugar in the open market was noticed from about June, 1976. This could be attributed, among others, to speculative tendency in the market as a result of the fall in production, limited availability in the market of other sweetening agents, anticipated demands for sugar for the festival seasons, and increase in tariff value of levy-free sugar. In order to arrest the rising trend in prices, Government have released larger quantities of levy-free sugar from time to time and also taken other regulatory measures, to maintain an even flow of the commodity in the open market. In case the situation warrants it, Government have plans ready to release more levy-free sugar.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: From the statement it appears that in 1974-75 the price of sugarcane was settled at Rs. 14.50 for Western and Central UP and Rs 13.50 for Eastern UP. In the same statement it is mentioned that in 1975-76 the price was Rs 13.25 for Western and Central UP and Rs 12.25 for Eastern UP. The statement further says:

"A rising trend in the prices of levy free sugar in the open market was noticed from about June, 1976. This could be attributed, among others, to speculative tendency in the market as a result of the fall in production, limited availability in

the market of other sweetening agents, anticipated demands for sugar for the festival seasons, and increase in tariff value of levy-free sugar."

I would like to know whether this reduction in price of sugarcane in UP was done at the instance, or at the pressure of, the sugar mill magnates. Otherwise, I do not find any reason why there should be this discrimination between Western and Eastern UP. Secondly, in 1973 during the time of the Charan Singh Ministry, is it not a fact that the price of sugarcane was Rs 16 per quintal? Who decided to reduce it? Was there any directive from the Centre to the State Government to revise the sugarcane price, at the instance of pressure of the sugar magnates?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The fixation of cane price is done by the Central Government, on the advice of the Agricultural Prices Commission, who work out the actual cost of production of sugarcane, after taking into consideration other factors like the price of levy sugar. The major sugarcane producing States are also consulted. In consultation with all these people the minimum statutory price of sugarcane is fixed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My second question was about discrimination between Eastern and Western UP. Is it due to sugar content?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: It is mainly because of the difference in recovery between eastern and western UP.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In the statement it is mentioned:

"In order to arrest the rising trend in prices, Government have released larger quantities of levy-free sugar from time to time and also taken other regulatory measures, to maintain an even flow of the commodity in the open market."

They have increased the quantity of sugar for Janmashtami. I am happy about it. But, apart from the increase in levy sugar, what other steps have been taken to reduce the price of sugar in the open market? I am asking this question because the price of sugar has gone up from Rs. 4-50 to Rs. 5 and it will go up to Rs. 5-25 during Janmashtami. Have Government taken any final decision and are they ready to announce the nationalisation of the sugar factories in UP?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Government have fixed 65 per cent of the total production of sugar in the country as levy sugar, to be distributed at the fixed price of 2.15 per kg. The price of free sugar is not fixed and it fluctuates. As the House is aware, even out of the excess realisation by sale of free sugar, according to the Bhargava formula, 50 per cent should go to the growers. Therefore, even if the price sometimes exceeds a little bit, firstly there is no statutory level to the upper level of the prices, and secondly, the growers get a share of it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, may I have your protection? Am I to understand that there is no ceiling on the price of the sugar sold in the market? This is very damaging statement. It means that the sugar price in the free market can go up to any extent, and Government is helpless. Who fixes the prices, after all? Is it the speculators, the dealers?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: As I said, 65 per cent of the total production of sugar is taken over by the Government and distributed as levy sugar. There is free sale of the remaining 35 per cent in the market, but when we find that the prices are going up unduly high, we release more levy free sugar in the market, so that the prices come down.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Who fixes the price?

MR. SPEAKER: The rest is free.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will it go up to Rs. 10/-?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: The price should be arrested.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a suggestion.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: We arrest it by releasing more levy free sugar.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने यह वसूल बताया कि 35 परसेंट शुगर हम की कोटा में रिलीज करते हैं और यह इसलिए रिलीज करते हैं कि उसके पचास परसेंट से केन प्रोडर्स का बकाया छड़ा किया जाए और बाकी से फैक्ट्री अपने लॉसेज को कम्पेन्सेट करे तथा निल को ठीक करे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पॉलिसी के अन्तर्गत क्या अभी तक सारे देश में कंटेन्ट मीशन 1975-76 का 18.67 करोड़ रुपये केन प्रोडर्स का निलो के ऊपर बाकी है, 1974-75 का 4.26 करोड़ रुपये बाकी है और उस के पहले सीजन और उस से भी पहले सीजन का 3.42 करोड़ बाकी है जो करीब 26 करोड़ रुपये होता है? इस तरह से इस का पचास परसेंट उतार ब्रदो से बाकी है और उस का सब से ज्यादा हिस्सा ईस्ट यू पी और बिहार में बाकी है? यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में जो आप की पॉलिसी

है उसको देखते हुए आप ने क्या पीनल ऐक्शन इन सुगर मिल मालिकों के खिलाफ लिए जिस से कि यह केन प्राइस भ्रमले सीजन से पहले दी जा सके। क्या यह बात सही है और आप ने इस बात का असेसमेंट किया है कि किसी फैक्ट्री ने 35 परसेंट फ्री शुगर में से उस का कोई हिस्सा अपनी मिल के सुधार के लिए लगाया या खुद सरकार इन मिलों को फाइनेंस देती रही है? जैसे कि हमारे खुद के क्षेत्र में लगभग 20 लाख रुपया घुसली सुगर फैक्ट्री पर बकाया है और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार 50 लाख रुपया उस को दे रही है और बैंक क्रेडिट गारन्टी देने की कोशिश कर रही है। इन बातों पर आप प्रकाश डालेंगे और बताएंगे कि किस तरह से केन प्रोपर्स को सेटिसफाई करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह सही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में इस सीजन में कोई 8.81 करोड़ बकाया है लेकिन यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि कुल खरीद एक सौ पचास करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा है। इस तरह यह बकाया लगभग 3 परसेंट ही है।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : जो पैमा है उस का पेमेंट होना चाहिए, परसेटेंज का सवाल नहीं है।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : सही है। यू०पी० गवर्नमेंट ने यह तय किया है कि जो मिल मोनर पेमेंट में दो हफ्ते से ज्यादा देर लगाते हैं उन्हें इसके ऊपर पीनल इंटरेस्ट देना पड़ेगा। अभी वह 12 परसेंट है, आगे उस को 15 परसेंट करने की सोच रहे हैं। एकाध मिल मालिक को अरेस्ट भी किया गया है और जो ऐरियर्स थे वे "एच एरियर्स आक्र लैंड रेवेन्यू रिकवर किए गए।" इसी तरह से सभी सरकारें मजबूत कदम उठा रही हैं।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : मैं ने जो सवाल किया उसका जवाब नहीं दिया। मैं ने बहुत स्पेसिफिक सवाल पूछा था क्या

सारे देश में केन प्रोपर्स का वज्रा मिलों पर लगभग 30 करोड़ रुपया बाकी है और उसमें 13 करोड़ उत्तर प्रदेश का है और वह बकाया केवल इसी सीजन का नहीं है बल्कि पिछले सीजन और उस से पहले सीजन का है तो इसके लिए इन मिल मालिकों के खिलाफ क्या पीनल ऐक्शन लिया गया? क्या यह बात सही है कि आपने जो नीति निर्धारित की है फ्री शुगर के सम्बन्ध में उसके मुताबिक 50 परसेंट से तो केन प्रोपर्स का बकाया पेमेंट किया जायेगा और बाकी 50 परसेंट से मिलों का सुधार किया जायेगा। अगर हम पचास परसेंट में केन प्रोपर्स का पेमेंट नहीं किया तो आप ने क्या पीनल ऐक्शन लिया क्या यह बात भी सही है कि आप ने मेरे क्षेत्र के मिन मालिक को इसी सीजन में पचास लाख रुपया दिया?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : इन के क्षेत्र के मिल मालिक को जो दिया गया है उस को जानकारी मुझे नहीं है। अगर माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहेंगे तो बाद में बता सका है। जो रुपया सेस रिफ़ालाइजेशन में से देना है वह मिनिमम स्टेच्यूटरी केन प्राइस के ऊपर देना होगा और चूंकि उत्तर प्रदेश में मिनिमम स्टेच्यूटरी प्राइस पचास परसेंट जो है उस में ज्यादा दिया जा चुका है तो उस में कोई ज्यादा बकाया नहीं है।

SHRI N K P SALVE Irrespective of the question of the percentage of recovery of sugar, sugar, for an average man like me, tastes sweeter if it can be available at a reasonable price, and that is how my supplementary comes. What, according to the hon. Minister, is the reasonable price at which Government would intervene when the variation between the prices of levy sugar and the levy free sugar reaches a level which become sheer racketeering, profiteering and speculation?

Secondly is he sure that, purely by releasing sugar, the other economic forces would be taken care of, the

market forces would be taken care of so that the spiralling of prices in sugar will come down? The reasons have been mentioned by Shri Pandey: if the speculators and hoarders have sufficient capacity to keep in store large stocks, you may release any quantity, but that will have no effect

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN First-ly, there is a restriction on the quantity of sugar which may be retained by any one individual barring, of course, the mills where the total quantity is known to the Government—that is under the control of the Government. The dealers are prohibited from keeping more than a certain quantity

When the price of levy free sugar starts going up then we release more levy free sugar in the market and the prices come down immediately. We have for each of August and September released 30,000 tonnes more of levy free sugar

श्री सुरज पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय भगवन् । तन्नाम देश मे गन्ने के काश्तबागों मे इस बात को लेकर काफी असंतोष है कि उन को गन्ने का उचित दाम नहीं मिलता क्यों कि इधर सरकार ने लगान भी बढ़ा दिया, खाद के दाम भी बढ़ा दिए और मजदूरी के चार्ज भी बढ़ गए लेकिन किसानों को जो गन्ने का दाम मिलता है वह बहुत कम है । पिछले दफा बजट अधिवेशन में माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि गन्ने का दाम निर्धारित करने के लिए कोई खास पालिसी नहीं है बल्कि यह देखा जाता है कि उस एरिया में भगवन् किसान गन्ने के बजाय कोई दूसरा फसल पैदा करता तो उस की क्या धामदानी होती और उसी के हिसाब से किसानों को दाम दिया जाता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क सरकार कोई ऐसा फारमूला बना रही है जिस से किसान को गन्ने का ठीक दाम मिल सके ? इस समय किसान 20 रुपये पर क्विंटल का दाम चाहता है तो इस संबंध में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

श्री शाहनावाज खान : गवर्नमेंट ने इस मामले को हल करने के लिए कि गन्ने की और दूसरे फसलों की कॉस्ट घाफ प्रोडक्शन कितनी है एक कमेटी एपाइन्ट की है और ब्योरो घाफ इंडस्ट्रियल कास्ट एण्ड प्राइसेज भी इस मामले को देख रहा है । उन्होंने एक सब-कमेटी एपाइन्ट की है जो सारे मामले को बड़ी गहराई के साथ देख रही है और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि भगवन् एक महीने या डेढ़ महीने में हमारे पास यह रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी ।

MR SPEAKER Now the Question Hour is over

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Use of Imported Edible Oils in Manufacture of Vanaspati

*83 **SHRI S R DAMANI** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the reasons for recent issue of instructions for making larger use of imported edible oils in the manufacture of vanaspati,

(b) how is it going to affect production and cost of manufacture of vanaspati, and

(c) the action taken to ensure uninterrupted and timely supply of imported oils to the vanaspati manufacturing units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) To relieve the pressure on indigenous oils and to make available larger quantities of traditional indigenous oils for direct consumption, vanaspati manufacturers have been directed to use imported oils compulsorily to the extent of 50 per cent in the manufacture of vanaspati with effect from July 15, 1976

(b) Continuous supply of a high percentage of imported oils to vanaspati manufacturers should help to a great extent to ensure its uninterrupted production. The prices of imported oils at present are kept deliberately lower than the prices of indigenous oils to have a softening effect on the prices of vanaspati as also the indigenous edible oils.

(c) The State Trading Corporation of India has, under instructions from the Government, contracted for about 1 lakh tonnes of imported oils for supplies between August and November 1976. Thus, coupled with the stocks of 37,000 tonnes that STC had on July 15, 1976, should be sufficient to meet the requirements of the industry till the end of the year. The STC has hired additional storage capacity in port towns and principal consuming centres like Delhi, Ghaziabad, Modinagar and Amritsar. Rail movement of oils, in rakes, from port towns to vanaspati producing areas has been arranged. The vanaspati factories have been instructed to ensure quick and continuous off take of the imported oils and to lift the oils at least on a weekly basis.

Benefit to Agricultural Labourers from Land Reforms

*86 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether less than 1 per cent of the agricultural labourers have been benefited by the new land reforms,

(b) whether out of 5 crore landless agricultural house-holds, only 18 lakhs have been benefited, and

(c) if so, reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) to (c) According to the

1971 decennial census there are 47.6 million agricultural workers in the country. An agricultural worker is one who earns the major part of his living from agricultural wages. So far more than 22 lakh acres of land have been declared surplus as a result of the implementation of the land ceiling measures taken in the light of the national guidelines on land ceiling. Out of these, 85 lakh acres have been distributed to 4,05,000 agricultural workers and other eligible persons. Distribution of waste land, gaon sabha land etc., has also been going on simultaneously. During the past several years more than 16 million acres of such land have been distributed. While it is one of the objectives of the land reforms policy to make land available to as many as possible among persons who are in need of land, it is visualised that there will not be enough land available from land ceiling measures for meeting the needs of all. Distribution of land available from land ceiling measures is only one component of an integrated policy for the development of the agrarian economy.

Formation of National Capital Region Committee

*88 SHRI M S PURTY Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have formed 'National Capital Region Committee' to relieve the pressure of population in Delhi and

(b) if so its composition and functions?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHURAMAI AH), (a) Government have set up a High Powered Board to ensure formulation and the implementation of development plans for the Delhi Metropolitan Area and the National Capital Region. The High Powered Board has

also set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State in the Ministry to examine specific

problems as may be referred to it by the Board.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

I. Composition of the High Powered Board

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Union Minister for Works & Housing | Chairman |
| 2. Union Minister of State for Shipping and Transport | Member |
| 3. Union Minister of State for Works and Housing | " |
| 4. Union Minister of State for Home Affairs | " |
| 5. Union Minister of State for Irrigation | " |
| 6. Union Minister of State for Planning | " |
| 7. Union Minister of State for Communications | " |
| 8. Union Deputy Minister for Railways | " |
| 9. Union Deputy Minister for Finance | " |
| 10. Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh | " |
| 11. Chief Minister of Rajasthan | " |
| 12. Chief Minister of Haryana | " |
| 13. Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi | " |
| 14. Lt. Governor, Delhi | " |
| 15. Mayor, Delhi | " |
| 16. Joint Secretary (Housing, Ministry of Works and Housing) | Member Secretary |

Functions of the High Powered Board

- (1) To ensure that co-ordinated plans are prepared for the metropolitan area (including the Ring Towns) and, if necessary, also for the National Capital Region, through the agencies under the administrative control of each of the Governments participating,

- (2) To ensure the provision of adequate funds for the preparation and implementation of the plans on a phased and integrated basis so that the

development is balanced over the whole area on the basis of the accepted proposals in the plan or plans,

- (3) To guide the various agencies for the implementation of the plans in the different areas,

- (4) To consider any proposals that may come up from time to time from the various planning agencies in the different areas for the modification of the plan according to changing needs and circumstances.

II. Committee of the High Powered Board for National Capital Region.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Union Minister of State for Works and Housing | Chairman |
| 2. Chief Minister of U.P. or his representative | Member |
| 3. Chief Minister of Rajasthan or his representative | Member |
| 4. Chief Minister of Haryana or his representative | Member |

5. Chief Executive Councillor Delhi Metropolitan Council	Member
6. Addl. Member (Works), Railway Board	Member
7. Director General (Roads), and Addl. Secretary, Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Member
8. Representative of Planning Commission	Member
9. Vice Chairman, Delhi Development Authority	Member
10. Addl. Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs	Member
11. Joint Secretary, (Housing) Ministry of Works and Housing	Member Secretary.

Functions of the High Powered Board

To consider matters relating to planning of the Region, provision of funds, addition to the areas comprised in the Region and other connected matters

Distribution of Land and other Facilities, provided in Gujarat

*89 SHRI ARVIND M PATEL
SHRI VEKARIA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the total area of agricultural land distributed to landless farmers in Gujarat State during the last year;

(b) whether any other facilities, i.e., loans for purchasing cattle, setting up pump sets or purchasing seeds and fertilizers etc were also provided to landless farmers of that State, and

(c) if so, the total amount loaned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) to (c) Between June, 1975 and June, 1976, 4,173 acres of surplus land were distributed among landless agricultural workers and other eligible persons. The implementation of land ceiling measures in Gujarat had been held up on account of an *ad interim* injunction granted by the High Court against it. This was vacated in March this year and all steps for the implementation of the

law were taken shortly thereafter. This work is still going on. Most of the surplus land distributed during the period mentioned in this statement had been mopped up through was given for distribution to the law that was operative before its revision in the light of the national guidelines. A small assistance of Rs 87,000 was given for distribution to the assignees of surplus land under the Central sector Scheme for purpose.

Drought Conditions in Kerala

*90 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government have made any evaluation for the scarcity conditions in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the relief and other measures worked out by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) The Central Government has not made any evaluation of the scarcity conditions in Kerala State. According to the available information the monsoon was delayed in the State and this affected crops during the current season. Although there was

improvement in the rainfall position later in the season yet the overall rainfall in the State continues to be deficient.

(b) Consequent upon the acceptance of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, the relief measures are now required to be financed by the State Government from their own resources with the help of 'margin' money allowed to them by the Commission and suitable adjustment of their Plan outlays. Central assistance is provided where necessary by way of Advance Plan Assistance only. State Government have just intimated that they will require financial assistance from the Centre for relief of distress among farmers and Agricultural workers. Their detailed proposal is awaited.

Construction of Multi-purpose Dam on River Subansiri in Assam

*91. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project and engineering reports for construction of multi-purpose dam on the river Subansiri and Dehang have been prepared; and

(b) if so, when the project will be taken up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member is probably having in mind Dehang the largest tributary of Brahmaputra. Detailed investigations for multi-purpose projects on Subansiri and Dehang have been taken up by the Assam Government and the dam site and reservoir area surveys, foundation explorations and geological mapping are in progress. After these are completed, project and engineering reports will be prepared. Other possible sites

or storage reservoirs and detention dams in the Brahmaputra basin have also been identified, including the one on Dehang, but investigations so far been taken up on Subansiri and Dehang.

After the project reports are prepared and approved their inclusion in the State plan could be considered.

School Drop-outs

*98. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a high percentage of school drop-outs among children in the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). No recent study has been made of the drop-out rate at the school stage. However, Government are feeling concerned over the high rate of wastage and stagnation.

(c) The Government is fully aware of this situation. For checking the educational wastage which includes drop-outs the following measures have been taken:

(i) Ancillary services in the schools for children studying in primary schools.

(ii) Orientation programmes for the teachers and their professional organisations for checking the rate of educational wastage particularly the drop-outs.

(iii) Introduction of Non-formal Education Programmes for the drop-outs to enable them to complete

their elementary education upto class VIII and then pursue their further education.

Restriction for Admission in Vocational and Technical Institutions

*94. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Universities in India have banned the admission of students from the out-side States to Vocational and Technical Institutions;

(b) whether approval of the Central Government has been obtained while restricting education in such Institutions to *bonafide* residents of the States only; and

(c) what action Government propose to take in this regard to promote National Integration and right of citizens to obtain education anywhere in the country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PRO. S. NARUL HASAN): (a) There is no ban on admission of students from outside the States in the Central Universities and the Institutes of Technology. Information as regards the State Universities is not available and is being collected.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The All India Council for Technical Education in 1960 and again in 1963 had recommended that admission to technical institutions should not be restricted on the basis of domicile or nativity or similar factors. The National Integration Council also in 1968 had recommended that:—

"A student should not be required to produce a certificate of domicile in a State for the purpose of admission to educational institutions in the State. This should be

brought into operation in all the States as early as possible. It would be within the competence of educational institutions in a State to give preference in admissions to students passing the School Board, University or College examinations of that State."

The Central Government had urged the State Governments to accept and implement this recommendation.

Representation made by Central Government Employee Residents of Government Colonies in Bombay City

*95. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether representation has been made by Central Government employees residing at quarters of the 21 Government Colonies in Bombay City, by end of 1975 and again in early 1976, for providing alternate accommodation to those of them who are retiring or have already retired, on hire-purchase system and priority allotment by holding discussions with Government of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, what is the response of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Such representations have been received from the Central Government Staff Quarters Residents Welfare Associations at Bombay.

(b) It has been suggested to the Government of Maharashtra that out of the houses/flats offered by the Maharashtra Housing Board for sale to public under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme and the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, from time to time, a certain percentage

might be reserved for Central Government employees who had either retired or were due to retire.

National Policy on Water Resources

*96 SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has been urged to formulate a National Policy on water resources; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) Irrigation Commission and National Agriculture Commission have recommended formulation of National Policy on Water Resources

(b) No final decision has been taken so far

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नदी जल विवाद

*97. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पिछले एक दशक से किनने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नदी जल विवाद लम्बित थे, और

(ख) इन नदी जल विवादों में से 30 जून 1976 तक कितने नदी जल विवादों का निपटारा हो गया है और कितने अभी विपटायं जाने बाकी हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपसचिव (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) (क) पिछले एक दशक से अनिर्णीत पड़े मुख्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नदी जल विवादों का सम्बन्ध नर्मदा, गोदावरी

और कृष्णा नदी के जल के उपयोग और विकास से है। कावेरी नदी के जल के उपयोग के बारे में भी मतभेद थे।

(ख) 30 जून 1976 तक निम्नलिखित नदी जल विवाद हल किये जा चुके हैं

(1) कृष्णा नदी जल विवाद न्यायाधिकरण ने मई 1976 में अपनी अंतिम रिपोर्ट दी जिसमें कृष्णा नदी के जल के बारे में अंतिम आदेश दिया गया था, यह रिपोर्ट 31 मई 1976 को भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित की गई है।

(2) गोदावरी न्यायाधिकरण का निर्णय होने तक और न्यायाधिकरण के समस्त विभिन्न पक्षों के दावों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाले बिना 15 दिसम्बर 1975 को सम्बद्ध राज्यों अर्थात् आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक मध्य प्रदेश महाराष्ट्र और उड़ीसा के बीच गोदावरी के 2300 टी० एम० सी० तक जल के बटवारे के बारे में एक करार हुआ।

(3) नर्मदा न्यायाधिकरण का निर्णय होने तक और न्यायाधिकरण के समस्त सम्बद्ध पक्षों के दावों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाले बिना गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा नर्मदा बेसिन में चार-चार परियोजनाओं का निर्माण किए जाने के बारे में मार्च, 1975 में एक समझौता हुआ। यह भी सहमति हुई कि नर्मदा का 75 प्रतिशत भारोसे-योग्य प्रवाह जो इस्तेमाल के लिए उपलब्ध है, 28 मिलियन एकड़ फुट है और

राजस्थान और महाराष्ट्र नर्मदा नदी का प्रकल्प: 0.5 मिलियन एकड़ ज़ूड और 0.25 मिलियन एकड़ ज़ूड जल इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं।

उपर्युक्त नदी जल विवादों से सम्बन्धित निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण मामलों का समाधान होना अभी बाकी है :

(क) गोदावरी के जल का सम्बद्ध राज्यों के बीच बंटवारा और अन्य सम्बद्ध विषय, जिनका फैसला गोदावरी न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा किया जाना है।

(ख) गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश के बीच नर्मदा नदी के जल का बंटवारा, नवगाम बांध की उच्चाई और अन्य सम्बन्धित मामले, जिनका फैसला नर्मदा न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा किया जाना है।

जहाँ तक कावेरी का सम्बन्ध है, इस बान के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं कि सम्बद्ध राज्य सन्तोषजनक हल तलाश कर सकें।

Welfare Scheme for Rural Women

*98. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA
GOWDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Ministry have decided to set up a Special Directorate to look after welfare scheme for rural women;

(b) if so, whether this Directorate has also to promote the participation production, nutrition schemes, population, education and adult literacy; and

(c) if so, the other functions of this Directorate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAM-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) The proposal is still under consideration.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Asiatic Society of India, Calcutta

*99. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTER-
JEE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Asiatic Society of India, Calcutta, is in a very bad shape both in regard to finance and administration; and

(b) if so, facts there of and steps taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The Government has seen some press reports regarding financial difficulties and mismanagement in the Asiatic Society, Calcutta.

(b) The State Government has been requested to let us have a detailed report in this regard so that the matter could be considered further.

Cotton in Punjab

*100. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special attention is being given to the development of cotton in Punjab by the Centre;

(b) whether cotton output has gone up in Punjab during the last three years;

(c) whether any steps have been taken for the ground and aerial spraying of the cotton crop under the intensive cotton development programme by the Centre; and

(d) if so, facts thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir. The Government of India is already implementing a comprehensive Centrally Sponsored Intensive Cotton District Programme in Punjab.

(b) Yes Sir, as shown below:

Year	Production ('000 bales of 170 kgs each lint)
1972-73	1075.0
1973-74	1157.3
1974-75	1193.3

The final estimates of production of cotton for the year 1975-76 have not yet become available from Punjab State.

(c) and (d) The Government of India is extending 25 per cent subsidy on the cost of plant protection equipment both to the individual farmers as well as to the Agro-Industries Corporations and Cooperative Institutes. In addition, the Government of Punjab has been allocated an area of 4,20,000 acres for covering by aerial spraying against Pink Boll Worm on Cotton Crop during 1976-77 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for eradication of pests/diseases on crops in endemic areas. Central assistance of Rs. 29.40 lakhs will be admissible to the State Government towards operational cost at the ceiling rate of Rs. 7 per acre for aerial spraying for coverage of allocated area.

Fifth Plan outlay for Rural Water Supply Scheme

643. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total Fifth Plan outlay provided for the rural water supply scheme;

(b) the amount spent so far towards this scheme; and

(c) the total number of villages being covered by this Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan provides for a total outlay of Rs. 573 crores for rural water supply schemes.

(b) The expenditure on the schemes upto 31st March, 1976 is likely to be of the order of Rs. 115.47 crores.

(c) The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan envisages coverage of 1.16 lakhs villages.

Allocation for Rural Water Supply Schemes

644 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted during 1976-77 for the rural water supply schemes in the country; and

(b) whether any allocation in this regard has since been made for Punjab also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) Rs. 65.44 crores have been allocated for the rural water supply schemes in the Annual Plan 1976-77 in the State Sector.

(b) Rs. 4 crores.

सक्य अविश्वसनीय सुलाभप्रस्तुत क्षेत्रों के लिए ।
कर्मों में सहभागिता

ANSWER

645. श्री मंवा करव होजित : क्या कुवि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1976-77 में सुलाभप्रस्तुत क्षेत्रों के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि दी जायेगी ?

कुवि और सिवाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभु दास पटेल) : ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Shortage of Residential accommodation for Women College Students

646. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of residential accommodation for women college students particularly in big cities; and

(b) if so, whether Central Government have suggested any solution to this problem and if so, salient features of the scheme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). No specific survey of the shortage of residential accommodation for women college students in big cities has been conducted. However, according to the information available with the University Grants Commission, only 9.9 per cent of women students are covered by hostel facilities in 1974-75. The Commission has been providing assistance to the extent of 75 per cent for construction of Women's hostels. Besides, during the current plan, the Commission has agreed to provide special assistance for the development of college in metropolitan cities. This assistance avail-

able on an inter-collegiate basis can also be utilised for providing hostel accommodation. The Conference of Vice Chancellors held from September 30 to October 1, 1975 had recommended that construction of hostels should be considered essential and that the Commission's assistance in the case of women's hostels should be raised to 100 per cent.

Sugar from Beet in Rajasthan

647. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar industry in Ganganagar in Rajasthan has shown good results in production of sugar from beet;

(b) whether the cost of producing sugar from beet is also less as compared to cane sugar and from the point of view of agriculture also it is beneficial since other crops can also be obtained with beet cultivation;

(c) whether the main difficulty in producing sugar from beet is the low acreage of beet cultivation and its low yield per hectare; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The main difficulty in the Ganganagar Sugar Mills area is that sufficient quantity of sugar beet is not produced due to closure of canals in the area at a time when water is needed most for the beet crop.

(d) The State Government are reported to be planning to provide adequate irrigation facilities.

Estimated Number of Landless Labourers still to get their own House Sites

648. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of House sites distributed among the landless under the 20 Point Economic Programme after the declaration of Emergency; and

(b) the state-wise, breakup thereof and the steps taken to speed up the process and the total estimated number of landless labourers still to get their own house sites?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Whereas the reports received from the State Governments up to the end of June, 1975 indicated that the number of persons who were allotted house-sites was about 3.2 million, the reports received from them up to the end of July, 1976 indicate that this number has gone up to about 6.9 million.

(b) A statement based on the reports received from the State Governments up to the end of June, 1975 and the July, 1976 is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [Placed in Library. See No. LT—11105/76]. It is estimated that there are another about 4.4 million landless families still to be allotted house-site. This scheme had come up for discussion in the Conference of Chief Ministers held at New Delhi on 5th and 6th March, 1976 and all the State Governments were requested to give very high priority to the implementation of this scheme.

स्वेच्छा से घोषित भूमि से प्राप्त निधि का मध्य प्रदेश में गन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई के लिये प्रयोग करने की अनुमति

649. श्री हुसैन अहमद कदुराय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश को गृह-निर्माण हेतु अनुदान के बारे में 6 मार्च, 1976 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 10 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की स्वेच्छा से घोषित की गई कुल भूमि से प्राप्त निधि में से 25 करोड़ रुपये की राशि मध्य प्रदेश में गन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई पर खर्च करने की अनुमति देने के प्रस्ताव को अंतिम रूप दे दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसे कब तक अंतिम रूप से तैयार कर लिया जायेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री के. एच. रमैया) : (क) सरकार ने यह अनुभव किया है कि स्वेच्छा से घोषणा करने की योजना के अधीन जारी किए गए बाण्डों से प्राप्त निधियों से प्लान के साधनों में किसी प्रकार की वृद्धि नहीं होगी और इसलिए प्लान में पहले से शामिल की गई योजनाओं के सिवाय यह अन्य किसी योजना के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं होगी।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Completion of Refugees Rehabilitation Programme in Bihar, M.P. and West Bengal

650. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Refugee Rehabilitation Programme has not yet been completed in Bihar, M.P. and West Bengal;

(b) whether complaints have been received from the refugees who came from the then East Pakistan and settled

ed in M.P., Bihar and West Bengal that a large number of them have not yet received agricultural lands or house sites etc.; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (c). Programmes of resettlement of migrants from former East Pakistan are made from year to year according to availability of land for agriculturists and facilities in small trade in the case of non-agriculturalists. Such programmes in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh (except for 39 families out of which 22 are being sent out to rehabilitation sites) have been completed and families dispersed to resettlement sites. No complaints have been received from persons eligible for resettlement.

In the case of migrants in West Bengal, a Working Group was set up to go into the question of residual problems of rehabilitation in that State. The Working Group submitted its Report on 10-3-1976. Further action will be taken after the Government have taken a decision on the recommendations made in that Report.

Fodder and Grass Research Institute in Himachal Pradesh

651. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a request for opening a Regional Fodder and Grass Research Institute in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the decision taken on the request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A request for

opening a sub-station of Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute in Himachal Pradesh has been received.

(b) The Director, Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi has been asked to explore the possibilities for setting up a sub-station in Himachal Pradesh. A decision will be taken on receipt of his report.

Foodgrains to Gujarat

652. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat State is facing acute shortage of food this year although the country is surplus in foodgrains;

(b) if so, the main causes of shortage of food supply to the state;

(c) how much has been allotted to the State during the last three months i.e., upto August, 1976; and

(d) whether the State had demanded more but the supply from the Union Government was less and if so the reason for allotting less?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The State Government had already sufficient stocks available with them. No demand for allotment of foodgrains from the Central Pool during the last three months i.e. from June to August, 1976, was made, by the Gujarat Government and, therefore, no allotment was made to them.

Soil and Land use capability survey Organisation

653. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in setting up Soil and Land Use capability survey organisation in the country;

(b) whether in spite of specific directives from the Central Government, the progress made by various State Governments in regard to Soil and Moisture conservation is far from satisfactory mainly due to absence of suitable legislation; and

(c) if so, steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Soil and land use Survey Organisations have been established in most of the States. In the Union Territories the soil survey organisations are yet to be established. During 5th Plan, a Central Sector Scheme for strengthening/creation of State Soil Survey Organisations has been in operation. At the Central level, All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation under Department of Agriculture with a sanctioned strength of 80 field parties is functioning for soil and land use survey of catchment areas, delineation of priority watersheds as well as meeting the soil survey requests from Union Territories. Under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Directorate of National Soil Survey and Land Use Planning has been established with sanctioned strength of 120 field parties for preparation of a soil map in the scale of 1:1 million of the country and dealing with research aspects of soil surveys, soil classification, interpretation and soil survey training

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Suitable legislation has been enacted in most of the States for soil and moisture conservation programmes. Other States have also been requested to enact the necessary legislation.

Soil and moisture conservation programmes in different States are planned and carried out according to the funds provided in the State Plan. Under the Centrally Sponsored programme, Government of India are also providing assistance to the States on 80

per cent loan and 20 per cent grant basis, for soil conservation programmes in 20 catchment areas of River Valley Projects.

Cash Security for Water and Electricity.
Meters from Central Government
Employees living in Government
Accommodation

654. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government used to issue guarantee letters to the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the letter was accepting the same in lieu of cash security for water and electricity meters fitted at Government accommodation occupied by Central Government employees;

(b) whether now the New Delhi Municipal Committee as per their resolution No. 29 dated 8th June, 1976 has decided to withdraw the facility of accepting guarantee letters given by Central Government in lieu of cash security and has demanded the Government servants occupying Government accommodation to deposit cash security at the rate of Rs. 80 per meter; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the particular reasons of taking this step by the N.D.M.C.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. However, the security is charged @ Rs. 80/- per K. W. and not per meter, for domestic electric connections with a minimum of Rs. 40/- or amount equal to average consumption in three consecutive months whichever is higher. As regards water meters the rate of security deposit is yet to be decided by the Committee.

(c) Representations received in this regard are under consideration

Opening of New Universities at Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli

655. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up new Universities at Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli at Tamil Nadu has been abandoned; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). According to information furnished by the Government of Tamil Nadu, the proposal has not been abandoned. That Government have appointed a Committee to examine development of post-graduate university centres at these places. The proposal regarding establishment of universities will be taken up after report of the Committee is received.

Prices of Fertilisers in Kerala

656. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Kerala urged the Central Government to further reduce the price of fertiliser; and

(b) if so, decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Memorials to National Leaders

658. KUMARI MANIBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by Government on memorials to National Leaders during the last three years;

(b) the expenditure incurred on the memorials to Pandit Pant, Maulana Azad, Sardar Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, separately; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on memorials to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru during the last three years and the amount of expenditure, out of it, incurred on Nehru Sangrahalaya (Museum), Teen Murti Bhawan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

Plan to Remodel Chowri Bazar Complex, Delhi

659. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has chalked out a plan to remodel the Chowri Bazar Complex, Delhi completely negating the master plan drawn out by the authority; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). It is a fact that the Municipal Corporation of Delhi had some proposals for the re-development of Chowri Bazar area in Delhi and invited suggestions by the 15th July, 1970. Government had also received

suggestions from some Members of Parliament in this regard and these had been sent to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for report. At present, the re-development proposals are under consideration of the Delhi Development Authority and the case is only at the proposal stage. However, it has been decided by the Delhi Development Authority that non-conforming industries and Paper godowns would be shifted from the Chowri Bazar to the outlying areas that are being developed by the Delhi Development Authority in accordance with the provisions of the Master Plan. The non-conforming trade and industry has to be relocated in terms of the provisions of the Master Plan.

Air and Water Pollution in Industrial Cities of certain States

660 SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state,

(a) how far Government could fight the air and water pollution in industrial cities of Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Bihar; and

(b) what steps have been taken to that direction?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) (a) and (b) The Central Government has enacted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 which has come into force in 15 States including the States of West Bengal, Karnataka and Bihar.

Under the above Act, the State Governments have set up State Boards for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution who are already taking action to survey the extent of pollution in the rivers in the respective States. The Industries are required to take consents from the Boards before letting out the effluents into the rivers.

The Maharashtra Government has set up the Maharashtra Prevention of

Water Pollution Board under Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Act—1969, which is taking necessary action to control water pollution in Maharashtra including industrial cities.

In Tamil Nadu a Committee on Water and Sewage purification was constituted as early as 1913 as an expert body for advising the Government on all matters connected with the supply, sewage purification and disposal problems. The State Government is also contemplating a comprehensive legislation in this regard.

The Central Government is actively processing a legislation to control Air Pollution

Steps have also been taken to request the State Government to constitute Environmental Committee/Board in each State

Alleged Illegal Sale of Wakf Property

661 SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state,

(a) whether a piece of land near Telephone Exchange, Bhatinda (Punjab) was being used as Idgah and was declared Wakf property and published in Government of India Gazette dated the 7th August, 1971 and was shown at Serial No. 281;

(b) whether the said property has been sold illegally and Wakf is deprived of this property; and

(c) if so, whether any enquiry is being made to see that the property is restored to Wakf and culprits punished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Entrance Levy for Taj and Historical Monuments in Agra

662. SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR':
SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entrance levy to the Taj and other historical monuments in Agra has been raised steeply from 50 paise to Rs. 2; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Archaeological Survey of India has not raised the entrance fee for the Taj and other historical monuments in Agra. It is, however, understood that the Uttar Pradesh Government is collecting some other levy, the precise nature of which is being ascertained.

Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries

663. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have chalked out any plan for the development of national parks and sanctuaries;

(b) whether some allocation for 'Project Tiger' has also been granted during the current year; and

(c) if so, the names of the States which have been selected or in which the scheme is in operation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) (i) Under the scheme for the Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries approved by the Government of India, sanction for Central

assistance has been extended to far to the following States:—

- (i) Assam
- (ii) Gujarat
- (iii) Madhya Pradesh
- (iv) Manipur
- (v) Orissa
- (vi) Rajasthan
- (vii) Tamil Nadu
- (viii) Uttar Pradesh
- (ix) West Bengal

(ii) There are nine Tiger Reserves at present in operation in the following States —

- (i) Assam
- (ii) Bihar
- (iii) Karnataka
- (iv) Madhya Pradesh
- (v) Maharashtra
- (vi) Orissa
- (vii) Rajasthan
- (viii) Uttar Pradesh
- (ix) West Bengal

Cost of Cultivation of Sugar Cane

664 SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2507 dated the 16th April, 1976 and state the cost of cultivation per acre and also the average yield per acre of the sugarcane, State-wise for the year 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): The programme for studying the cost of cultivation of principal crops for 1975-76 did not include a comprehensive survey for sugarcane. Only a survey of a sub-sample of the main sample studied in the previous years was undertaken for the States of Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, but these sub-sample

data are still being scrutinised/compiled by the Universities, etc., to whom the field work is entrusted.

'Latest available information on the cost of cultivation/production of sugarcane is given in the enclosed Statement.

Estimates of area, production and average yield per hectare of sugarcane for the year 1975-76 have not yet been received for all the States; as such the estimates have not yet been finalised.

Statement

Estimates of cost of cultivation per hectare and cost of production per quintal of sugarcane, 1973-74

State	Cost of cultivation per hectare (Rs.)		Cost of production per quintal (Rs.)	
	Cost A ₂	Total Cost C	Cost A ₂	Total Cost C
Punjab	2063.04	4128.82	3.52	7.97
Maharashtra	3894.81	6204.99	4.69	7.82
Tamil Nadu	3857.75	5605.22	4.90	7.13
Uttar Pradesh	1534.76	3337.31	3.01	7.81

Notes :

1. Cost A₂ (i.e. cash and kind expenses) pertains to paid-out costs or expenses incurred in cash and kind on material inputs, hired human labour, bullock and machine labour (both hired and owned) and rent paid for leased-in land. Total cost C is obtained with the addition of Cost A₂ (i.e. cash and kind expenses) of imputed rental value of owned land, interest on owned fixed capital and the imputed value of family labour.
2. Cost of production per quintal is obtained by dividing the cost of cultivation per hectare (net of value of by-product) by the yield per hectare.
3. The estimates are provisional.

National Milk Grid

665. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to complete the establishment of national milk grid in the country by 1978; and

(b) if so, the names of cities which are to be served by the grid?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. Under Operation Flood Programme, storage spaces and long distance transport facilities are being created to connect Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to their logical rural milksheds which is likely to be completed by 1978. These facilities would lay down the foundations for the National Milk Grid.

(b) To begin with, the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras will be served by the National Milk Grid

Crushing Capacity and Production of Sugar in Belgaum, Karnataka

666 SHRI A K KOTRASHETTI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the crushing capacity, the sugar percentage, the annual production of sugar and the rate of sugarcane paid to the cane growers in each of the sugar factories in Belgaum division in Karnataka during the past three years in both cooperative and private sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-11106/76]

Construction of Salt Water Barrier at Thanneermukkom in Kerala

667 SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state,

(a) the progress so far made in the construction of Salt Water Barrier at Thanneermukkom in Kerala,

(b) the total financial assistance given to the State Government from the Centre, and

(c) the total amount spent on this project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The Thanneermukkom Salt water barrier Scheme envisages construction of a regulator at Thanneermukkom in three stages across the narrow section of the Vembanad lake to regulate the ingress of Salt Water in order to protect the

rice fields. The Government of Kerala have reported that the work on the first stage has been completed in all respects. The work on the Second Stage has also been completed except certain minor items which are in progress. Under the Third Stage, the side of the Cofferdam in the Central portion namely the Southern bund has been completed, and with this it had been possible to commission the project in January, 1976.

(b) The work is being financed by the State Government from within its plan allocations.

(c) An amount of Rs 368 crores was spent on the project upto the end of June, 1976.

Assistance for Survey of Water Resources in Punjab

668 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government has started any survey of water resources in Punjab with a view to increasing the irrigated area under the 20 Point Economic Programme,

(b) if so, facts thereof, and

(c) whether any assistance has been given to the State by the Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Punjab Government has started survey of water resources with a view to increase the area under irrigation. A separate Water Resources Directorate has been set up for this purpose. This Directorate is working on the following two projects:—

- (i) Project of Ground Water Investigations and integrated utilization of Water Resources in Punjab State.

(ii) System Planning Study for ground water development and optimal management of Water resources in Punjab State.

(c) The Central Ground Water Board is assisting the State Government by way of undertaking systematic hydrogeological surveys and studies for ground water resource evaluation. Out of the total area of 50,362 km² an area of 42,565 had been covered under hydrogeological surveys upto the end of March, 1975. During 1975-76, an additional area of 4,355 km² was covered. The Board has also taken up a special ground-water balance project in the Ghaggar River Basin covering parts of the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan with a view to developing methodology for quantitative assessment of groundwater, integrated utilization of surface and groundwaters and artificial recharge of groundwater.

Scheme for Collaboration of Research Institutes with Industries

689. SHRI VIRKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has evolved a scheme for the collaboration of research institutes with industries; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has recognised the need to establish linkages between the science departments in the university system and those of the Research and Development Laboratories and

industry. For this purpose, a Science Research Council and Science Panels in different branches of Physical, Biological (including agricultural) and Engineering Sciences have been set up to advise the Commission on the areas of mutual interest between the universities and other laboratories outside the University system and to promote collaborative programmes.

For promoting exchange of scientists between the two systems leading to greater collaboration between them, the Commission has instituted two categories of National Associateships. Under this programme, a scientist from a University can go to work in a laboratory for a period of three months during a year or three times for three months each during a period of five years. Under the second category of Associateships a Scientist from a laboratory or industry may be invited for teaching and research in the university system. In both cases, it is expected that the parent department/institution will pay the full salary of the scientist while he is working in the laboratory or university and the Commission will pay the cost of travel and Rs. 500 per month towards the cost of out-of-station living.

The Commission has a programme of special Assistance to selected Departments. The programmes of work in these departments include pure and R&D oriented research. The results of the latter are expected to be of assistance to industry. Some of the Universities also provide Consultancy Services to industry.

Distribution of Land and other Assistance to Allottees in Delhi

470. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Harijan and Agricultural labourers who have been distributed land in different villages (Panchayat areas) of Delhi; and

(b) whether any arrangement was made or assistance given to them to secure Bank loans; if so what?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) 4538 persons have been allotted land in the different villages (Panchayat areas) of Delhi, 2609 of them are Harijans.

(b) The Marginal Farmers' and Agricultural Labourers' Development Agency, Delhi helps the allottees to secure loans upto a maximum of Rs. 5,000/- per beneficiary, from banks for levelling of land, installation of pumping sets, construction of concrete wells, etc. This Agency also gives subsidy upto a maximum of 33-1/3 per cent on the total loan secured. The balance is recovered from the beneficiaries in easy instalments.

Outlay on Education in Fifth Plan

671. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education has expressed concern at the inadequate outlay on education in the Fifth Plan, and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is reviewing the resources position with a view to finalising the Fifth Five Year Plan.

National Commission on Floods

672. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1071 on the 22nd March, 1975 regarding National Commission on Floods and state the composition of the National Commission on Floods and the time by which the Commission will submit the report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): The Rashtriya Barh Ayog, which has been constituted by the Government recently, consists of the following:—

1. Chairman . . . (Part-time)
2. Two experts in flood control . . . Members
3. One Economist . . . Member
4. One Agronomist . . . Member
5. Representatives — of the Members Central Water Commission, Ganga Flood Control Commission and Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission. (Part-time)
6. One Member-Secretary . . . Member Secretary

The Commission has been asked to make its recommendations as soon as practicable but in any case within two years

राष्ट्रीय में जहरी भूमि (अधिकतम सीमा
और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1976
का कार्यान्वयन

673. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या
निर्वाण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सही भूमि (अधिकतम सीमा और विनियमन) अधिनियम के तहत होने के पश्चात् सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों में कितनी भूमि अपने कब्जे में ली गई; और

(ख) क्या इन जमीनों को लेने के लिए राज्यों को मुआवजा देना पड़ा ?

मिर्जापूर और आवास्त तथा संसदीय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री डे० एचुरावैया) : (क) सभी व्यक्तियों के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वे इस कानून को लागू करने के लिये नियुक्त सक्षम अधिकारियों को अपनी भूमि का विस्तृत ग्योरा दें और उनके स्वामित्व प्रस्ताव कब्जे में सीमा से अधिक रिक्त भूमि को सरकार को अर्पित कर दें। जिन राज्यों में यह अधिनियम लागू हुआ है उनमें इन विवरणों को दाखिल करने की अन्तिम तारीख प्रथमतः 14 अगस्त, 1976 को समाप्त हो जायेगी जिसको 15 सितम्बर 1976 तक बढ़ाया जा रहा है। यह बढ़ाया गया समय उन राज्यों पर भी लागू होगा जिन्होंने इस अधिनियम को अपना लिया है। अधिक रिक्त भूमि की घोषणा करने तथा अर्जित करने की कार्यवाही केवल इसके बाद ही शुरू होगी। इसलिए इस समय यह बताना संभव नहीं कि सरकार के द्वारा कितनी भूमि अर्जित की जा सकेगी।

(ख) जी हाँ। नगर भूमि (अधिकतम सीमा और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 11 में उल्लिखित उप शर्तों के अनुसार।

Increase in Prices of Oil Seeds, Oils, Gur, Oilcakes and Cotton

674. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the prices of oilseeds, edible oils, gur, oilcakes, raw cotton and cotton yarn during the last six months; and

(b) if so, the increase in price, month-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). A statement showing the extent of month-wise increase/decrease in the index number of wholesale prices of oilseeds, edible oils, gur, oilcakes, raw cotton and cotton yarn, over the last six months, is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11107/76].

Agricultural Census, 1971

675. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to 1971 agricultural census 1.5 crore acres of cultivable land in the hands of owners of above 25 acre were remaining fallow or waste; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government propose to take to stop this national loss of food production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) It is fact that the findings of the Agri. Census of 1970-71 revealed that 6.4 million hectares of cultivable land is lying uncultivated in the large holdings, of 25 acres and above.

(b) State Governments have been addressed to take suitable steps to bring all such land lying uncultivated, within the operational holdings, under the plough and to enact suitable legislation, if considered necessary, for the purpose.

Financial Allocation to Education Ministry in Fifth Plan

677. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been drastic cut in financial allocation to the Ministry of Education in the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the actual allocation made to the Ministry and to what extent its draft plan in the Fifth Plan has been reduced; and

(c) the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The Fifth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

Afforestation in Manipur

678. SHRI N TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have drawn the attention of the Centre to the urgent need for afforestation in the hills of Manipur; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An amount of Rs. 39 00 lakhs has been released so far during the Fifth Five Year Plan as Central Grant in aid for integrated development of Hill areas of Manipur, of which afforestation forms a competent.

Blind and Deaf Graduates

679. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blind and deaf graduates in the country; and

(b) how many of them have been given employment by the Central Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). In the absence of machinery for collection of such data the information on the number of blind and deaf graduates in the country is not available.

Shifting of Weavers out of West Delhi Colonies to Nand Nagari

680. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether hundreds of weavers were shifted out of West Delhi Colonies to a Trans-Jamuna resettlement colony named Nand Nagari;

(b) whether they were given 25 Sq. Yd plot each for their resettlement;

(c) whether this area was not sufficient for their stay as well as for installing their handlooms resulting in the weavers losing their only means of livelihood; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken to provide land for weaver for installing handlooms?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Plots of 25 square yards have been given for residential purposes only. The D.D.A. has not yet decided on a proposal to allot plots of varying sizes to weavers for installation of handlooms depending on the number of handlooms.

Separate Interview of S.C. and S.T. Candidates for Teaching Posts in Delhi University

681. SHRI AMARSHI CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a circular has been issued by the University Grants Commission to the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University recently that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates will, in future, be interviewed separately teaching posts in Delhi University departments and colleges affiliated to it;

(b) if so, the gist of the said circular; and

(c) whether such circulars have been issued to all the Universities throughout India, and if not, when such circulars are expected to be sent to other Universities in various States?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). The University Grants Commission has sent a letter to all the Central Universities suggesting that the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes be interviewed separately in the first instance. The candidates belonging to the general category may then be interviewed separately keeping in view the recommendations made by the Selection Committee in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates. The proposal of the Commission regarding sending of a similar letter to all the Universities is under examination.

मध्य प्रदेश में हड़ियों से उर्बरकों का निर्माण

682. श्री भागीरथ शंकर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में हड़ियों के खाद (उर्बरक) बनाने के कितने उद्योग हैं और वे कहाँ कहाँ पर स्थित हैं तथा उनमें कितना वार्षिक उत्पादन होता है; और

(ख) कम्पोस्ट उर्बरक बनाने के लिये दूसरे राज्यों की तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश राज्य की क्या स्थिति है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुवास शेटल) : (क) सूचना राज्य की जाए ही है और मन्त्रालय पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों/सब राज्य क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण और गहरी कम्पोस्ट लक्ष्यों में साथ वर्तमान उत्पादन का विवरण मन्त्रालय पर रखा गया है। [देखिए संख्या एल टी—11108/76]

9 राज्यों/सब राज्य क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण कम्पोस्ट उत्पादन लक्ष्य से अधिक हुआ है। इनमें मध्य प्रदेश का तीसरा स्थान है जिसने लक्ष्य की 117 प्रतिशत प्राप्ति की है।

7 राज्यों/सब राज्य क्षेत्रों में गहरी कम्पोस्ट उत्पादन का लक्ष्य बढ़ गया है। मध्य प्रदेश 63 प्रतिशत लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया है और इसका इन राज्यों में 9वां स्थान है जिन्होंने 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया है।

Wheat and Rice Requirement of Kerala

683. SHRI C. H. MOHAMMED KOYA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice and wheat required by the Kerala State in a month for distribution through ration shops @ 12 oz. per adult per

day and @ 6 oz. per non-adult per day; and

(b) whether the above quantity is supplied by the Centre to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHU P. SHINDE): (a) 1.94 lakh tonnes.

(b) The requirements of the public distribution system in Kerala are being met out of the allotments of foodgrains made from Central pool and also from locally procured rice available with the State. Keeping in view the overall availability of wheat and rice in the Central pool, relative needs of other deficit States, market availability, the need to maintain a buffer stock and other relevant factors, maximum possible allotment of foodgrains are being made to Kerala to meet its reasonable requirements of the public distribution system. The monthly allocations of foodgrains to Kerala from the Central pool from January 1976 to August 1976, have been as under:—

(In '000 tonnes)

Month	Allotment		
	Rice	Wheat	Total
January	45.0	46.0	93.0
February	54.0	39.0	93.0
March	54.0	39.0	93.0
April	54.0	40.0	94.0
May	70.0	35.0	105.0
June	75.0	35.0	110.0
July	80.0	35.0	115.0
August	85.0	36.0	121.0

Setting up of Committee for Implementation of Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976

684. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed the Committee (Central Co-ordination Committee) for implementation of the Urban Land Ceiling Act for a comprehensive review of steps taken by State Governments;

(b) if so, the names and status of the persons appointed on the said Committee and terms and reference of the said Committee;

(c) when the Committee is likely to submit the term and final reports to Government;

(d) how many States, the Committee have visited so far and the outcome thereof; and

(e) what response has been received by the said Committee from the States so far?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the orders appointing the Central Co-ordination Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11109/76].

(c) The Committee makes recommendations for consideration and decision of the Government of India. Therefore, no interim or final report is required to be submitted by it.

(d) The Committee held its third meeting in Jaipur in Rajasthan State. The Committee does not have to visit the States, but the Committee may have meetings in States as found convenient or desirable.

(e) The Committee has been receiving the fullest Cooperation from the States through their Representatives who have

been participating in the deliberations of the Committee and assisting it in finding solutions to problems presented for its consideration.

Uniformity in Education System

685. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to evolve uniformity in the educational system throughout the country;

(b) whether vocationalisation of education will be an integral part of the syllabus in every school; and

(c) steps being taken by the Ministry to make school education responsive to socialism, secularism and democracy?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The National Policy on Education has stated that it will be advantageous to have a broadly uniform educational structure in all parts of the country, the ultimate objective should be to adopt the 10+2+3 pattern. The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) which all Ministers of Education of States are members has accepted this pattern and has been urging the States to implement the pattern. Most of the States have adopted the pattern and the others have the matter under consideration.

(b) The National Policy Resolution on Education has provided as follows in regard to vocationalisation of education at the secondary level: "there is need to increase facilities for technical and vocational education at this stage. Provision of facilities for secondary and vocational education should conform broadly to requirements of the developing economy and real employment opportunities. Such a linkage is neces-

sary to make technical and vocational education at the secondary stage effectively terminal."

Vocational courses at the higher secondary level will be introduced on the basis of survey of employment opportunities at the district level. It is expected that they will be introduced in selected schools based on the need of the area and also the availability of the staff and equipment.

The characteristic feature of the higher secondary education will be diversification and providing for both academic and vocational courses. Another necessary feature of this pattern will be the provision of large number of vocational streams which would generally be terminal; but the system itself would be so designed that one may transfer from academic to the vocational stream with provision to pursue some of the studies through part-time and correspondence courses.

(c) The National Council of Educational Research and Training have brought out a frame-work of the curriculum of the 10-year school which has been sent to States for adoption. This curriculum has been designed to meet the needs of the country and with a view to make education an instrument of social change. Science and mathematics have been made an integral part of school education upto class X with a view to instil in the students the scientific method of inquiry and develop in them rational outlook. Work experience has been made a central feature of school education. The object is to inculcate dignity of human labour and develop proper attitudes in the students towards work and stress the principle of productivity. The teaching of science, social science and languages will be so organised as to ensure awakening of social consciousness, development of democratic values, feeling for social justice and promotion of national integration. The teaching of social sciences will enable children to appreciate India's rich cultural heritage and at the same time recognise and

reject what is undesirable and antiquated. Similarly the study of sciences will help to remove obscurantism and prejudices based on sex, caste, religion, language or region. Instruction in social sciences should aim at promoting values and ideals of humanism, secularism, socialism and democracy.

Many of the States have shown interest in the draft framework circulated to them.

Price of Agricultural Produce

636 SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the current price of agricultural produce like cotton, sugarcane, jute, tobacco, groundnut and maize in the market, and

(b) what was the price of the above mentioned articles during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) and (b) A statement is enclosed

Statement

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base 1961-62=100)

	Current index 31-7-76	Correspond- ing 1975 (2-8-75)	Index in 1974 (3-8-74)
Cotton Raw	406.2	275.1	390.1
Sugarcane	214.5	207.1	195.9
Jute Raw	171.9	162.8	146.5
Tobacco Raw	302.6	264.9	300.8
Groundnut	307.2	364.2	422.7
Maize	244.5	377.1	189.9

Fund, for Cooperative/Joint Farming

637 SHRI D. K. PANDA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any joint farming or cooperative farming has been undertaken during the period of Emergency in respect of big patches of Government land distributed or surplus land above the ceiling by organising the landless beneficiaries, and

(b) whether there is any scheme and special allotment of funds for development of such Cooperative farming and if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the State Governments/Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Density of population in the country by 2001

688. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Town and Country Planning Organisation survey report indicates that density of population in the country would increase from 178 per sq. km. in 1971 to nearly 288 per sq. km. by 2001;

(b) if so, whether 225 million people would be added to the rural population and about 270 million to the urban population during the said period; and

(c) the broad outlines of other recommendations of the said report and Government's reactions thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). Presumably the reference is to projections in the approach paper on the 'National Urbanisation Policy' prepared by the Town and Country Planning Organisation based on the population projections in a publication of the Registrar General of India. It would be appreciated that Government would naturally take into account all such views expressed by its experts and organisations and also by others and evolve its policy on the basis of its own appreciation of the situation from time to time keeping in view the larger interests of the country. It is not, therefore, possible to indicate Government's reaction on the views given by one or other of its own experts

New Slums with the onset of Monsoon

689. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the new resettlement colonies

near Delhi have become new slums with the onset of monsoon;

(b) whether the people were shifted to the new colonies with no preparation regarding their accommodation, drainage, medical facilities etc.; and

(c) if so, what measures have been taken to solve their problem?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). Delhi Development Authority have developed 27 re-settlement colonies in various parts of Delhi where people removed from J.J. culsters have been settled. In all these colonies all basic amenities like black topped roads, brick paved lanes, street lighting, drainage, schools, parks, water supply by hand pumps and tubewells, dry and water borne latrines, T V. centres, adequate bus service, medical facilities etc. have been provided. Arrangements have also been made to avoid water logging.

Bagmati River Project

690. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main course of river Bagmati (Bihar) is drifting towards Manusmara in Nepal's Tarai area and is likely to make redundant the entire Bagmati River Project scheme in its present form; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). Since 1974 river Bagmati has shown a tendency of shifting towards the river Manusmara near Harkatwa village in Nepal territory. If this tendency continues, the possibility of river Bagmati avulsing

into Manusmara and its consequences cannot be ruled out. Since the measures within Nepal, which have to be carried out with the concurrence of His Majesty's Government of Nepal, may not be immediately possible, the State Government has been advised that it may prepare an embankment scheme lying entirely within our country to take care of the possible damages due to apprehended avulsion of Bagmati.

Imbalance in availability of water

691 SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHI-
INDE. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there are serious imbalances in availability of water in various regions of the country, and

(b) if so, the manner in which the possibilities of transbasin transfer from the regions of surplus waters to those of deficit waters is being worked out?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) and (b) There exist large imbalances with regard to irrigation facilities in various regions of the country. The overall water resources of the Country are substantial but their distribution is uneven, resulting in floods in some areas and droughts in other parts. With a view to minimise these problems and to reduce the imbalances in irrigation development, it is necessary first to study in depth the position of surpluses and shortages in various basins, sub basins and regions and determine priorities for inter-basin and inter-regional transfer of waters to the drought prone regions. An estimate of Rs 245 crores has been approved for taking up such studies during the Fifth Plan and the necessary Organisational set up has been created in the Central Water Commission.

Suggestions of the Kosi Board of Consultants

692. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3669 on the 10th May, 1976 regarding report submitted by Kosi Board of Consultants and state:

(a) whether the Board has submitted any other report after April, 1976;

(b) if so, whether any new suggestions/recommendations have been made therein, and

(c) what efforts have been made or are being made with the Government of Nepal and to what effects uptill now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) It has not been possible so far, to discuss the matter with His Majesty's Government of Nepal. Efforts would, however, be made to take it up with His Majesty's Government of Nepal at an opportune time.

Literacy Campaign in Orissa

693 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the progress of literacy campaign in Orissa as at present, and

(b) the literacy figure among Harijans and tribals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The percentage of literacy in Orissa for persons excluding the age-group 0-4 years, was 25.69 according to 1961 Census and is 30.02 according to the Census of 1971.

Literacy figures are collected in Census for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The percentages for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa in 1961 and 1971 were as follows. These percentages include the age-group 0-4.

	1961 Census	1971 Census
Scheduled Castes	11.57	15.61
Scheduled Tribes	7.36	9.46

पोर्ट ब्लेयर में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना

694. श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पोर्ट ब्लेयर में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का है जिसमें अण्डमान और निकोबार के नागरिकों को शिक्षा की सुविधाएं प्राप्त हों; और

(ख) क्या यह विश्वविद्यालय शान्ति निवेदन के ढग-ढरें पर खुला विश्वविद्यालय होगा ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नरेश हसन) : (क) और (ख). पोर्ट ब्लेयर में, केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने से संबंधित, सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

पंचायत राज पद्धति में एककदता

695. श्री बिरंजीब झा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार राष्ट्रीय एकता को सुदृढ़ बनाने और शक्ति का विकेंद्रीकरण करने की दृष्टि से देश भर में पंचायत राज पद्धति में एककदता लाने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शोहनबाबू झा) : जी नहीं । पंचायती राज राज्य का विषय है ।

Appointment of Librarian in National Library, Calcutta

696. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether no Librarian has yet been appointed for the National Library, Calcutta;

(b) whether, in the meantime, mismanagement of the Library's affairs is continuing, and thousands of books, journals and manuscripts are being spoilt by insects and climatic ravages; and

(c) if so, whether any urgent steps are proposed to be taken to implement the recommendations of the Committee which went into the matter at Government's instance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) It is hoped that the appointment will be made shortly.

(b) No instances of mismanagement have come to the notice of Government. In the absence of the Librarian, a Committee of Management looks after its affairs. The Library has a well

developed preservation unit which, apart from looking after its own needs also helps other libraries in this regard. Necessary precautions are being taken to ensure that the collections in the library are not damaged.

(c) Most of the recommendations of the Review Committee set up by Government in 1968 have been implemented. A few that remain will be taken up after the appointment of the Director which is under consideration.

"No-till method" of farming

697 SHRI D. D. DESAI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have examined the feasibility of introducing "No-till method" of farming in the country,

(b) if so the results thereof, and

(c) whether Government are aware that in certain advanced countries more and more land is being brought under no-till or minimum tillage methods to save costs and improve soil fertility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) The feasibility of introducing "No till method" of farming or "zero tillage farming" has been examined at some Agricultural Research Institutes and Universities. Basically the central idea under "No-till method" is to substitute farm machinery by chemical herbicides. In this method therefore the seedbed is not prepared and the weed population at seedling stage is killed by application of an appropriate dose of chemical herbicides. More data on the degradation products of herbicides and their effects on subsequent crops in a multiple cropping system are needed before this technique is recommended to farmers.

(b) Research experiments on "No-till method" are in progress at various Research Institutes viz. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi; Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana; Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar; G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, etc.

In one of the experiments wheat was sown after maize with no cultivation and two, four, six and eight cultivations. On these treatments some weed control treatments were superimposed. The results obtained showed that when the weeds were not removed six cultivations were necessary. However, when annual and perennial weeds were removed manually 'no cultivation' gave as good yield as 4, 6 or 8 cultivations.

In another experiment when maize stubbles were killed by spray with paraquat (a chemical weedicide), the yield obtained was as good as ploughing the soil with inversion plough. The paraquat spray also killed the other weeds and therefore 'no cultivation' gave as good yield as 4 to 6 cultivations.

Similar results have also been obtained at other Agricultural Research Centres in India.

(c) Yes. In countries like the U.S.A. "No-till method" of farming is practised mainly to check erosion loss in areas prone to soil erosion and for increasing moisture conservation in dryland areas with the help of stubble mulch and dried up weeds left in the field.

Malpe Fishing Harbour

698 SHRI P. R. SHENOY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state,

(a) whether the work of Malpe Fishing Harbour has commenced,

(b) the salient features of the harbour; and

(c) the time for which the harbour work is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The work on Malpe Fishing Harbour will commence immediately after monsoon, the tenders and agreements having been already finalised.

(b) The fishing harbour at Malpe has a design capacity to handle fishing vessels drawing upto 4.5 metres. It has a total wharf and jetty length of 455.5 metres, which would be sufficient to handle 210 mechanised boats of 10 metres length, 40 purse-seiners of 14 metres and 23 deep sea fishing vessels of 18—23 metres. Operation of these boats is expected to land 25,500 tonnes of fish per annum valued at Rs. 7.8 crores, of which Rs. 46 crores will be in foreign exchange.

(c) The harbour is expected to be ready by April 1979.

Slow start to Urban Land declaration

699. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item 'Slow start to urban land declaration' which appeared in a Daily English Newspaper dated the 30th May, 1976; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not correct that a slow start has been given to urban land declarations. The last date for filing statements of excess vacant land held by a person in the States in which the Act has come into force in the first instance is the 14th August, 1976, which is being extended upto the 15th September, 1976. Extension of time will be applicable to those States also which have since adopted this Act. The States to which the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 is applicable at present, are fully geared up to receive statements and process them further.

Rice Requirement and Root Crops

700. DR. K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what countries produce rice more than 4 m. tons yearly;

(b) what is the per capita consumption of rice in the countries referred to in (a) and in India; and

(c) whether a portion of rice requirement in India can be met with root crops like potato and if so, the steps being taken to popularise the use of such crops?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) Root crops like potato are a good source of calories and their increased consumption will supplement the average Indian dietary which is deficient in terms of calories. The Central as well as State Governments have initiated programmes to encourage production of root crops like potato and to educate the consumer to increase the consumption of such root crops as a subsidiary items of food.

Statement

Production of paddy and per capita availability of rice

Country	Production in terms of paddy (a) (million tonnes)	Per capita availability of rice per year (b) (in kgs.)
U.S.A.	5.2	3.3
Brazil	6.8	46.4
Bangla Desh	17.2	N.A.
Burma	8.4	147.5
China	115.3 (d)	132.0
India	40.3 (Rice) 60.4 (Paddy)	59.9 (c)
Indonesia	22.8	82.7
Japan	15.9	111.1
Korea Rep.	5.9	111.9
Philippines	5.6	86.1
Thailand	13.2	161.5
Vietnam	11.4 (c)	169.4 (f)

(a) Relates to the year 1974 for countries other than India (Source: FAO Production Year Book, 1974). Data in respect of India are based on India Final Estimate for 1974-75

(b) Data on per capita availability per year for countries other than India have been published by FAO in "Food Balance Sheets, 1971"

(c) Relates to the year 1975 Provisional

(d) FAO Estimates

(e) This includes 4.2 million tonnes of production in Vietnam Democratic Republic (as estimated by FAO), and 7.2 million tonnes in Vietnam Republic (Unofficial estimates)

(f) For Republic of Vietnam The figure for North Vietnam is 140.4 kgs

Fish Production

701. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite our long coastline and vast internal resources, annual fish haul is barely two per cent of the world catch and less than one-sixth of assessed Indian potential;

(b) whether countries like Japan and Indonesia and even the Soviet Union reap more from the waters of the Indian Ocean than we do;

(c) whether our internal resources are very vast and exploitation is very low, and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to rectify this vast gap in our performance and resources?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) The current level of fish production is only 1/6th of the potential according to certain estimates of resources India's share of fish production to the total world production is currently around 3.5 per cent

(b) The share of countries like Japan, Indonesia and USSR is separately less than 5 per cent, as against India's share of about 48 per cent of the Indian Ocean fish production

(c) India has vast inland fishery resources, which on proper development can sustain a high degree of exploitation

(d) On the marine side infrastructural facilities are being provided and assistance extended in the matter of exploiting inshore, off-shore and distant waters fishery resources On the inland side, the emphasis is on in-

creasing the area under fish culture and improving the yield levels through adoption of intensive fish culture techniques.

Cost of Implementation of Dairy Development Schemes

702. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the cost involved in the implementation of the dairy development scheme and to what extent the World Bank propose to finance it; and

(b) programmes drawn up for dairy development, dairy machinery factory, cattle breeding, vaccine manufacturing, modernisation etc., and annual anticipated savings in terms of foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Presumably, the question relates to the Dairy Development Schemes being taken up in the Vth Plan with World Bank assistance. Six Integrated Cattle-cum-Dairy Development Projects are proposed to be taken up in the Vth Plan. For the present, three projects have been taken up in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka at a total cost of about Rs. 117.41 crores. The World Bank will provide soft credit to the extent of approximately Rs. 59.24 crores.

(b) The project envisages cross-breeding programme, artificial insemination, technical inputs, health cover and establishment of primary milk producers' cooperative societies, Milk Unions with the Dairy Development Corporation at the apex level. The project does not provide for any dairy machinery factory but vaccine manufacture would be taken up through regional diagnostic laboratories and the plants for production of biological veterinary vaccines. Middle-sized dairy plants are proposed to be set up under this project

with a proper link-up with the producing centres in the rural milk sheds.

The extent to which it would be possible to save foreign exchange as a result of these efforts has not yet been determined.

Tree Planting

703. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any country-wide move has been made for planting more trees;

(b) whether the assistance of the educational institutions of the country in this regard has been sought; and

(c) if so, the targets fixed for implementation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c). The targets are being worked out by the States/Union Territories.

Estimate of Pazhassi Project in Kerala

704. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the original estimate of Pazhassi Project in Kerala when it was started in 1961;

(b) how much money has been spent so far;

(c) how much money is needed for completion; and

(d) the reason for the delay in completion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (d). Pazhassi Project was originally approved for an estimated cost of Rs. 4.42 crores in

April, 1964. The project is at present estimated to cost Rs. 17.40 crores. The expenditure incurred on the project upto the end of March, 1976 was Rs. 6.72 crores; leaving a balance of Rs. 10.68 crores to complete the project. The delay in the execution of the project is on account of the inability of the State Government to provide adequate funds for the project.

Rice and Paddy procured by F.C.I. in Andhra Pradesh

705. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice and paddy procured by the Food Corporation of India in Andhra Pradesh during the current year;

(b) the quantity stored in open space due to lack of godown facility; and

(c) the quantity damaged due to rains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Rice	.	9,93,748 Tonnes.
Paddy	.	3,55,307 Tonnes.
(b) Rice	.	2,02,000 Tonnes.
Paddy	.	3,42,000 Tonnes.
Wheat	.	1,89,000 Tonnes.
(c) Rice	.	100 Tonnes.
Wheat	.	224 Tonnes.

देश में समुद्री तूफानों से हानि

706. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 9 अगस्त, 1976 तक देश के विभिन्न भागों में समुद्री तूफानों से आंध्र

प्रदेश, मद्रास, केरल, कर्नाटक और गुजरात में कितनी जान-माल की हानि हुई; और

(ख) सरकार ने उनके लिये कितनी सहायता दी है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभु हंस पटेल) : (क) समुद्री तूफान में प्रभावित राज्यों द्वारा जान-माल की हानि के बारे में दी गई सूचना का एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा छठवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों स्वीकार कर लिये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप राज्य सरकारों को आयोग द्वारा उन्हें दी जाने वाली मार्जिन धनराशि की सहायता से अपने निजी संसाधनों से तथा अपने योजनाओं के परिव्यय का उपयुक्त पुनः समायोजन करके राहत कार्यों की व्यवस्था करनी होती है । केन्द्रीय सहायता योजना के लिये अग्रिम सहायता के रूप में आवश्यकतानुसार दी जाती है । गुजरात ने योजना के लिये अग्रिम सहायता का अनुरोध किया है । उनकी आवश्यकताओं का जायजा लेने के लिये एक केन्द्रीय दल शीघ्र ही राज्य का दौरा करेगा ।

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क्षति जैसे सड़कें, पुल,
सिंचाई के निर्माण कार्य
नगर पालिका की सम्पत्ति, 1,063 लाख
स्कूल आदि, जिसमें श्रीछो- ६० के मूल्य
गिक यूनिटें शामिल नहीं हैं। की

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Aid for Cauvery Delta Project

707. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government have sought aid for Cauvery Delta Moderation Project; and
1391 LS-4.

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The Cauvery Delta modernisation scheme has not as yet been approved and is pending clearance with Central Water Commission on account of inter State aspects involved on the use of Cauvery waters. No request for any special central assistance for this project has been received in the Centre from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(b) Does not arise.

राजस्थान में रेगिस्तान को फैलाव पर रोक

708. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कुछ और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राजस्थान में रेगिस्तान को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ,

(ख) क्या इस कार्यक्रम के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र सच अथवा कोई देश किसी प्रकार की सहायता कर रहा है , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसके तथ्य क्या हैं और इस कार्य पर गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ?

कुछ और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री साहनबाज खाँ) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र को बढ़ने से रोकने तथा उसके विकास के लिए कई कदम उठा रही है। इसमें निम्नलिखित उपाय शामिल हैं - -

(1) अनुकूलतम उत्पादन प्राप्त करने के लिए केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत विश्व बैंक की सहायता से कमांड

क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है। इस कार्यक्रम में नहरों को पक्का बनाना, सबकों का निर्माण करना, वनरोपण, क्षेत्र (धान-कर्म) विकास, ग्राम्य जल सप्लाई, आदि शामिल हैं।

- (2) राजस्थान और गुजरात की संयुक्त राष्ट्र विश्वास कार्यक्रम विशेष निधि परियोजना के अन्तर्गत 1971 से 1974 तक राजस्थान के बीकानेर, नागार, चुरू, झुंझुन और सीकर जिलों में भूमिगत जल सर्वेक्षण किया गया था ,

- (3) संयुक्त राष्ट्र विश्वास कार्यक्रमों विशेष निधि परियोजना के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान राज्य के घग्गर नदी के बेसिन में 10,005 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र पर भूमिगत जल सर्वेक्षण शुरू किया गया है ,

- (4) सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना राजस्थान के दस प्रमुख जिलों तथा तीन समीपवर्ती जिलों को छ तहसीलों में चालू है। इन योजनाओं में कृषि, भूमिगत जल विकास, वन-रोपण, पशु तथा भेड़ विकास, आदि क्षेत्रों के समेकित विकास की व्यवस्था है,

- (5) चालू वर्ष से राजस्थान के छह-शुष्क क्षेत्र में सामाजिक बानिकी की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। इस योजना में बंजर भूमि तथा सामुदायिक भूमि में वन-रोपण का विकास करने का विचार है ,

- (6) केन्द्रीय शुष्क क्षेत्र अनुसन्धान संस्थान, जोधपुर, मरु-क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं से सम्बद्ध मरों पर अनुसन्धान कर रहा है, जिसमें बदलते हुये बालू के टीलों के स्थिरीकरण की विधियाँ, रक्षा - पट्टी और वायु-रोधक बनाने, रेज व्यवस्था, आदि सहित म ग्रस्य-विज्ञान एवं वन-रोपण की तकनोलोजी शामिल है।

- (7) इस सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान नहर परियोजना एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। निर्माण की गति बढ़ाने के लिए भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 1975-76 में अग्रिम योजना सम्बन्धी महायत्ना की व्यवस्था की थी।

(ख) जी हाँ और

(ग) विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत किया गया व्यय निम्नलिखित है —

वर्ष 1974-75 और 1975-76 के दौरान राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के बसाड क्षेत्र विश्वास में 1,452 00 लाख रुपये खर्च किये गये। परियोजना का कुल अनुमान 1740 लाख डालर है, जिसमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी का 830 लाख डालर का ऋण भी शामिल है।

गुजरात तथा राजस्थान में भूमिगत जल सर्वेक्षण के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अशदान के रूप में 6 54 लाख डालर तथा भारत सरकार के अशदान के रूप में 104 11 लाख पये की राशि व्यय की गई ,

घग्गर नदी के बेसिन में भूमिगत जल के अध्ययन के लिये संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास

कार्यक्रम के अंशदान के रूप में 1.67 लाख डालर की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है, जब कि भारत सरकार का अंशदान 176.01 लाख रुपये होगा।

Business Management in Curricula of Engineering Colleges and Institutes

709. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state steps taken to introduce Business Management in the Curricula of Engineering Colleges and Institutes?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): At the first degree level in Engineering courses, elements of Management such as Industrial Organisation and Engineering Management are included in the Curriculum.

The All India Council for Technical Education through its Board of Studies has emphasized the need for appropriate weightage being given to the subject, in Engineering Curricula.

House-sites for S.C. & S.T.

710. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of households belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, State-wise who actually got house-sites and the number of such households who could actually build huts on them during the last one year; and

(b) the causes of very slow progress in spite of definite targets fixed by the Central Government for implementation of the Prime Minister's new Economic Programme?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). As the scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas does not make any distinction between the persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and those not belonging to these two categories in the matter of allotment of house-sites, no separate statistics regarding the allotment made to the persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe under the scheme are maintained. Of the estimated 113 lakh families without house-sites in the country, about 69 lakh families have already been allotted house-sites by the different State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations. This amounts to more than 60 per cent of the total requirement in the country. Thus, the progress made in the implementation of this scheme is considered satisfactory. The State Governments have been requested to expedite the allotment of house-sites to the remaining families also expeditiously.

Sick Units in Sugar Industry

711. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new schemes are being finalised to help the sick units in sugar industry in the country;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for the purpose; and

(c) whether any machinery has also been set up to look into the causes of this sickness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) A scheme to forestall sickness in selected industries, including the sugar industry, by grant of soft

loans to enable them to improve their productivity and competitiveness by modernisation and rehabilitation has been formulated.

(b) For the present, no specific amount has been earmarked

(c) So far no machinery has been set up specifically to look into the causes of sickness in the sugar industry. However, term financial institutions and commercial banks are engaged in setting up a monitoring system to detect sickness at the incipient stage itself, so that necessary remedial measures can be initiated before the unit really becomes sick

मध्य प्रदेश में सुर्गीपालन तथा सुझर पालन कार्यों के लिये केंद्रीय सहायता

712. श्री गंगा चरण ढोलित: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य के किसानों के लिये राज्य में सुर्गी पालन तथा सुझर पालन फार्म खोलने हेतु केन्द्र से प्राथमिकता के आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता की मांग की है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके लिये किन-किन धनराशि मजूर की गई है और योजना की मुख्य बार्त क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रमोदस फटेन) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 1975-76 के दौरान दुर्ग, रायसेन, उज्जैन और जबलपुर जिलों में लघु/मीडियम किसानों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों के लाभ की कुक्कुट परियोजनाएँ क्रियान्वित करने जबलपुर जिले के सुझर उत्पादन तथा मदनीर जिले में भेड़ उत्पादन के लिए कुल 7 लाख रुपये का अनुदान दिया गया था।

कुक्कुट, सुझर तथा भेड़ पालन के कार्यक्रम, जिनमें प्रजनन, स्वास्थ्य तथा पोषक तत्वों और उत्पाद की अभिजाति तथा विपणन की व्यवस्था होगी है, मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के अनुसार विभिन्न राज्यों और संबंधित क्षेत्रों के संबंधित संगठनों में शुरू किए जाने हैं, जिनसे लघु/मीडियम किसानों और कृषि श्रमिकों को लाभ पहुंचेगा। ये कार्यक्रम राज सहायता एवं ऋण के आधार पर चलाये जाते हैं। कुक्कुट, सुझर और भेड़ उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत अभिजात लाभान्विता छोटे किसानों को उत्पादन यूनिट स्थापित करने के लिये आपेक्षित पूँजी-निवेश पर 25 प्रतिशत तथा सीमांत किसानों और कृषि श्रमिकों को 33/ प्रतिशत के हिसाब से राज सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी। कुक्कुट उत्पादन के सबसे अधिक यूनिट 50-100 बीड़े देने के आकार की होंगी। भेड़ उत्पादन यूनिट में 20 मादा भेड़ और एक दुम्बा तथा सुझर उत्पादन यूनिट में 3 सुझरनियाँ होंगी। इन कार्यक्रमों के लिये सहायता खातों से ऋण की व्यवस्था की जाएगी।

चानू योजनावधि के दौरान देश में कुक्कुट-पालन के अन्तर्गत 60 परियोजनाएँ, सुझर पालन के अन्तर्गत 50 और भेड़ उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 55 परियोजनाएँ हाथ में लेने की योजना है। प्रत्येक अभिजात परियोजना क्षेत्र में 3,000 परिवारों को कुक्कुट उत्पादन यूनिट स्थापित करने में, 500 परिवारों को सुझर उत्पादन के अन्तर्गत तथा 3,000 परिवारों को भेड़ उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत सहायता देने का विचार है। कुक्कुट, सुझर और भेड़ उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों के लिये पाँचवी योजना में 20 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

अध्यक्ष प्रश्न के अनुसार क्षेत्रीय निवासियों के लिये नई योजनाएँ पर आवासीय योजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

712. श्री मंगल चरण दीक्षित : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में उन झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी निवासियों के लिये जिन्हें भू-मुधारों के कार्यान्वयन के परिणामस्वरूप जमीन पर स्वामित्व का अधिकार मिला है, बड़े पैमाने पर आवासीय योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की मांग की है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य रूप-रेखा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री को० रघुरामैया) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Acreage and production of Pulses and Cash crop

714. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage and production in respect of pulses and for each of the major cash crops forming industrial raw materials;

(b) the reasons for their uneven production instead of progressive increase year after year; and

(c) the efforts being made to improve their production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) According to the final estimates for 1974-75, the acreage

and production in respect of pulses and for each of the major cash crops forming industrial raw materials were as follows:—

Crop	Area ('000 hectares)	Production ('000 tonnes)
1. Total Pulses	22,577.8	10,396.3
2. Oilseeds (five major)	15,586.3	8,363.8
3. Cotton (Lint)	7,620.6	7,079.5*
4. Jute	664.3	4,470.5@
5. Sugarcane (Gur)	2,771.2	14,313.1

*In thousand bales of 170 kgs. each.
@In thousand bales of 180 kgs. each.
Revised Estimates.

(b) The main reason for uneven production instead of progressive increase year after year is that these crops, barring sugarcane, are largely grown under rainfed conditions. Furthermore, substantial area under these crops are marginal lands of poor fertility status. Consequently, adverse weather conditions dilute the benefits calculated to accrue from improved techniques of cultivation and influence production trends to a considerable extent. In years, when the weather conditions have been favourable, high production levels have been achieved whereas in years of drought the production levels have declined.

(c) Efforts are being made to improve the production of these crops through the adoption of intensive cultivation measures in the potential areas, bringing additional area under these crops by cultivation of short-duration varieties under multiple cropping programmes laying demonstrations to educate the farmers in the adoption of improved cultivation practices; extension of cultivation, particularly of oilseeds and cotton in the irrigated area under the command of major and minor irrigation projects; etc.

Central grant to A. P. for Land Allottees

715. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have prepared a scheme to provide the new land owners with the wherewithal to cultivate the land they are provided with;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the said scheme has been submitted to the Centre for the sanction of necessary grants; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (d) It has been reported by the Andhra Pradesh Government that in pursuance of the Government of India's suggestion schemes for financial assistance to be given to the allottees of surplus land are being prepared

Reduction in cost of one-roomed apartments constructed by Tamil Nadu Housing Board

716 SHRI M KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Housing Board is constructing 1,500 one roomed apartments costing Rs 14,000 each for the weaker sections with monthly income of Rs 350 and less, and

(b) whether the terms are Rs 1500 down payment and Rs 100 every month for the next 20 years?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHURA-

MAIAH): (a) The Tamil Nadu Housing Board has taken up the construction of 760 apartments for the Economically Weaker Sections of Society whose monthly income is not more than Rs. 350/-, at Thyagaraya Nagar and Mylapore in Madras city. Each of these apartments consists of a bedroom, a small kitchen-cum-dinning room a bath room and a water closet. The cost of each of these flats is Rs. 14,600/- in Thyagaraya Nagar and Rs. 14,500/- in Mylapore (inclusive of the cost of the land).

(b) The terms stipulated for the allotment of these apartments are:

(i) down payment of an initial amount of Rs. 1,460/- in Thyagaraya Nagar and Rs 1,450/- in Mylapore.

(ii) a monthly instalment of Rs. 110/- for a period of 20 years

वस्तु व्यापार निगम, मध्य प्रदेश: को दिया गया ऋण तथा अनुदान

717 श्री भागीरथ मंडेर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में कार्यरत वस्तु व्यापार निगम को खाद्यान्नों की खरीद के लिये कितनी राशि ऋण तथा अनुदान के रूप में दी है तथा गत तीन वर्षों में निगम ने कुल कितने मूल्य का व्यापार किया है ,

(ख) क्या निगम के विरुद्ध अनियमितता के बारे में कोई शिकायत सरकार को प्राप्त हुई है ,

(ग) क्या निगम सम्पादन के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कहा गया है , और

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश वस्तु व्यापार निगम तथा भारतीय खाद्य निगम दोनों का समानांतर कार्य चलाने से राज्य तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार को क्रमशः क्या लाभ है ?

कृषि तथा सिंचाई विभाग के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब पी. शिंदे) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के वस्तु व्यापार निगम को खाद्यान्नों की खरीदारी करने के लिये कोई ऋण और अनुदान नहीं दिये हैं। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि यह निगम 3-4-74 को स्थापित किया गया था। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचनानुसार निगम ने जितनी लागत के सौदे किये थे उसका ध्यौरा नीचे दिया जाता है :-

वर्ष	खरीदारी
1974-75	23,61,88,640.00
1975-76	17,65,56,492.00
	(रुपयों में)
	(बिन्की)
	17,21,15,399.00
	33,55,39,830.00

(ख) और (ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) खाद्यान्नों के भ्रष्टाचार, निगम खाने योग्य तेलों और दालों जैसी भारी खपत की अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं का भी व्यापार करता है। राज्य सरकार, जिसने इस निगम की स्थापना की थी, वह मूल्यों का नियंत्रण करने और आवश्यक वस्तुओं के वितरण पर प्रभावकारी नियंत्रण रखने की दृष्टि से इस निगम को जारी रखना आवश्यक समझती है। उन्होंने यह भी मत व्यक्त किया है कि इस निगम और भारतीय खाद्य निगम की भूमिका एक दूसरे के अनुपूरक है और न कि प्रतिद्वंद्वी।

Deaths of animals in Velvadar Sanctuary in Gujarat

718. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 900 deer of Velvadar sanctuary (Gujarat) have been reported to have died in the recent rains and if so, the number of other animals and birds which have perished in these rains and the arrangements made to avoid such loss in future;

(b) the total number of deer and other animals in the sanctuary; and

(c) the annual expenditure being incurred by the State and Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) 923 black bucks perished due to the recent Cyclone and rains in Velvadar Sanctuary. No other animals or birds are reported to have perished. The Government to Gujarat propose to set up a Committee consisting of the Chief Wildlife Warden and a leading Wildlife local expert to study and recommend preventive measures.

(b) According to 1974 estimates, there are about 2,500 black bucks in the sanctuary. No other animals or birds are found there.

(c) Annual expenditure being incurred by the State and the Central Government are as follows:—

Year	State Govt.	Central Govt.
	Rs.	Rs.
1973-74		22,905.00
1974-75	1,948.00	1,21,553.00
1975-76	14,706.00	1,20,089.00

खुस विश्वविद्यालय

719. श्री भागीरथ शंकर : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में खुले विश्वविद्यालय प्रारम्भ करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और जिसका के क्षेत्र में इसकी क्या विशेषता है ; और

(ख) इस समय देश में ऐसे कितने विश्वविद्यालय कहा-कहा स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एन० नृपल हसन) : (क) और (ख) . खुले विश्वविद्यालय को प्रारम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Indo-Nepalese accord for embankment over river Kamala

720. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3651 on the 10th May, 1976 regarding Indo-Nepalese accord for embankment over river Kamala and state:

(a) whether project report for extension of flood embankments on the Kamala in Nepal has been completed; if so, outlines thereof; and if not, the reasons for the delay;

(b) whether more than fifteen years ago an agreement for the above embankment had been arrived at with the Government of Nepal; if so, the main features of that agreement and reasons for delay in implementing the same;

(c) whether there was a proposal to construct a flood-prevention-cum-irrigation Dam at Sispani in Nepal over

Kamala to solve the problems of flood and drought effectively in both India and Nepal; and

(d) if so, the steps taken for constructing the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDARNATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The State Government of Bihar have informed that based on Joint Surveys conducted by the engineers of Nepal and Bihar and taking into consideration the data furnished by the His Majesty's Government, Nepal, a rough project report has been prepared which is under scrutiny of the State Government. According to this report, the length of embankments to be constructed on both sides of the river Kamala upto Mirchaya will be about 65 Km., which would protect an area of about 62,000 hectares in India and 34,000 hectares in Nepal territory. The proposal will require agreement of Government of India with His Majesty's Government Nepal for the pre-construction detailed surveys and subsequent execution of the scheme.

(c) and (d). Possible schemes for the development of water Resources on the common rivers for benefit of both Nepal and India have been the subject matter of talks between the two countries for some time past. It has not been possible to come to any decision so far.

Enquiry into the death of Ducks in Kerala

721. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have conducted any enquiry into the causes of the mass death of Duck population in Kerala;

(b) if so, the findings thereof and steps taken to prevent its recurrence; and

(e) measures taken to give economic relief to the affected people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL). (a) No, Sir The State Government had however requested the Director of Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI) Izatnagar to send a team to investigate the cause of death of ducks in Kerala. The Director, IVRI has informed that he has since requested for the supply of suspected materials for preliminary laboratory investigations, before deputation of an expert team.

(b) Does not arise. However it has been reported by the Director Animal Husbandry, Kerala that the result of preliminary investigations carried out by the Disease Investigation Wing of Animal Husbandry Department, Kerala and Kerala Agricultural University are suggestive of pesticide poisoning combined with acute Pasteurellosis and that detailed laboratory investigations have been undertaken by Kerala Agricultural University to detect the cause for mortality in ducks based on the findings of which may step to prevent recurrence can be taken.

(c) It is understood that Kerala Government have decided to give to each farmer free of cost two hatching eggs per duck lost by death, to the maximum of 500 per farmer and that arrangement has also been made to provide low interest loan upto a maximum limit of Rs 2,500 per farmer.

Funds for the completion of Irrigation Projects under consideration in Kerala

722. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has asked for some additional funds for the completion of the irrigation projects already under construction;

(b) which are the irrigation projects the construction of which is in progress and the area of additional land expected to be irrigated by their completion, and

(c) if the answer to part (a) be in affirmative Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDARNATH SINGH) (a) and (c) A request has recently been received from the Government of Kerala for the additional allocation of funds by the Centre for four of their continuing major irrigation projects namely Kuttiadi, Pamba, Pazhassi and Kalled. The question of providing special Central assistance for these projects for the year 1976-77 is at present under the consideration of the Government of India.

(b) The State has under construction seven continuing major irrigation projects viz Periyar Valley, Kallada, Pamba, Kuttiadi, Chitturpurzha, Kanhirapuzha and Pazhasi which on completion will provide irrigation benefits to an area of 353 lakh hectares. Some preliminary and preparatory works have also been taken up by the State on two new major irrigation projects namely Muvattupuzha and Chimon Mupli which on their completion will provide irrigation benefits to an area of 0.78 lakh ha.

Teaching of Electronics from Secondary Classes

723. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert advisory group in electronics drawn from important scientific institutions in the country has recommended the teaching of electronics from the secondary classes; and

(b) if so, whether some steps in this regard are contemplated to be taken in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). An Expert Advisory Group in Electronics was set up by the National Council of Educational Research and Training with persons drawn from important institutions, such as the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, National Physical Laboratory, Central Electronic Engineering Research Institute, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi etc.

The Group has recommended that electronics should be taught at the middle school stage as an appreciation course and should form an integral part of science courses. At the secondary stage, it is recommended to be included in the integrated science programme for future and as part of physics now.

These recommendations are under the consideration of the appropriate departments in the N.C.E.R.T.

Supply of Sugar to Punjab

724. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have written to the Centre regarding short supply of sugar and consequent rise in prices there; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The releases of levy sugar to the various States had to be carefully regulated in view of the fall in sugar production this year and it has not been possible to increase the monthly quota of levy sugar to Punjab State beyond the level of 6,081 tonnes prevailing since January 1976.

U.G.C. Grades to Lecturers in Physical Education in Central Universities

725. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lecturers in physical Education working in the Central Universities and colleges have been given the U. G. C. grades;

(b) if so, the date with effect from which they have been given these grades; and

(c) if not, the reasons for this discrimination and the likely date by which they would be given these grades?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the pay scales of Lecturers in Physical Education in the Central Universities, wherever they exist, have been revised on the same basis as Lecturers in other faculties with effect from 1-1-1973.

Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Vietnam

726. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some repatriates from Vietnam have approached the Government of India for their proper rehabilitation;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to rehabilitate them in India; and

(c) if no steps have been taken so far, the reasons for this delay and the likely date by which proper and adequate arrangements would be made for their rehabilitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). 591 such repatriates have arrived in the country. All repatriates, including 4 families comprising 33 persons who needed some assistance, have gone to their native places, mostly to Tamil Nadu and some to Punjab and Maharashtra. A proposal in respect of rehabilitation of these repatriates has been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu and it is under consideration.

Nehru Yuvak Kendras in Himachal Pradesh

727. PROF. NARAN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nehru Yuvak Kendras sanctioned for Himachal Pradesh have been opened;

(b) if so, the dates on which they have been opened; and

(c) if not, the reasons for this delay and the likely date by which they would be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Six Nehru Yuvak Kendras have been sanctioned in Himachal Pradesh so far. These are at Chamba, Hamirpur, Solan, Una, Kulu and Bilaspur. Three Kendras, Chamba, Hamirpur and Solan, are in operation since 22-12-72, 29-12-72 and 22-12-72 respectively. The remaining Kendras have not been functioning for want of youth coordinators. Steps are being taken to select them early. The Kendras will be opened as soon as Youth Coordinators are posted.

Stoppage of Crushing of Sugarcane by Sugar Mills in Tamil Nadu

728. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the stoppage of crushing sugarcane in 10 private sector sugar mills and 7 Co-operative sector sugar mills in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Cooperative sugar factory at Amara-vathi, however, is presently working.

(b) According to the State Government, the reasons are:

(i) availability of cane to sugar factories has been affected by unprecedented drought condition throughout the State during 1974-75;

(ii) diversion of some cane to jaggery manufacture; and

(iii) comparatively better returns available to the farmers from other competing crops.

(c) In order to ensure adequate cane production, the State Government had announced an increase of Rs. 1.50 per quintal over and above the statutory minimum cane price for 1975-76 season and had advised the factories to make prompt payment of the cane prices to the growers. Prohibition of diversion of sugarcane from registered cane areas to jaggery manufacturing units is also under their consideration.

Cattle and Dairy Development in Gujarat

729. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for the development of cattle and dairy in the Gujarat State during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following cattle and dairy development schemes have been in operation in Gujarat during the 5th Five Year Plan.

(a) Cattle Development Schemes

1. 6 Intensive Cattle Development Projects located at Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Mehsana, Surat, Kaira and Baroda are in operation. Proposals are under consideration for establishment of

such projects at Sabarkantha and Junagarh. The existing projects cover approximately 6 lakh breedable bovine population.

2. 12 Key Village Blocks are located in different districts and cover a breedable population of about 1 lakh cattle and buffaloes.

3. *Gaushala Development and Cattle Breeding institutions*: 30 Gaushalas and 7 cattle breeding institutions have been assisted. Assistance is extended to these institutions to strengthen their existing herds or as managerial subsidy.

4. *State and Central Cattle Breeding Farms*: 5 State Cattle Breeding Farms established at Morvi, Bhuj, Thara, Mandvi and Junagarh are being continued. A Central Cattle Breeding Farm for Surti buffaloes has been established at Dhamrod.

5. *Central Herd Registration Scheme*: This scheme has been established in Gujarat for Gir and Kankrej breeds of cattle and Surti breed of buffaloes as the breeding tract of these breeds is located in this state with a view to identify the best available material of indigenous germ plasm for further propagation.

6. *Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers*: For taking up dairying based on cross-breed cattle a Centrally sponsored scheme has been sanctioned for the Districts of Ahmedabad, Baroda, Sabarkantha, Valsad, Bharuch and Surat for identified beneficiaries who are small and marginal farmers.

7. *Artificial Insemination Scheme*: This scheme covers selected pockets in Mehsana, Rajkot, Ahmedabad, etc., which aims to raise milk production

through cross-breeding with high quality frozen semen of exotic breed, e.g. Jersey, Holstein-Friesian.

8. Purchase of bulls from co-operative Societies:

Selected bulls are purchased by the Government for distribution for breeding purposes in other villages through Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries.

9. Feed and Fodder Development Scheme:

Under this scheme introduction of improved Fodder crops and grassland improvement is being undertaken.

(B) Dairy Development Projects:

Under the operation Flood Programme, which covers the districts of Sabarkantha, Baroda, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Mehsana and Banaskantha, two milk products factories at Anand and Mehsana were expanded and two new products factories at Sabarkantha and Banaskantha were established, increasing the total capacity to 6.50 lak litres of milk per day. The other schemes being taken up under the Fifth Five Year Plan under dairy development are as follows:

1. Financial assistance to District Cooperative Milk Producers' Unions and Feeder Societies.
2. Financial assistance to consumer coop. Societies.
3. Banni Development Scheme.
4. Federation of District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union.
5. Share capital contribution to Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation.
6. Loans for Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation.
7. Development of Dairy Science College at Anand.

8. Technicians Training Centre
(Grant-in-aid to National Dairy Development Board, Anand).

सिर पर मल डोने की परिपाटी समाप्त करना

730. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय :
क्या निर्माण श्रीर भावास मंत्री सिर पर मल डोने की परिपाटी के बारे में 15 मार्च, 1976 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 660 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 82 सदस्यों द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित प्रधान मंत्री को फरवरी, 1976 में प्रस्तुत ज्ञापन के उत्तर में सरकार ने सब राज्य सरकारों को सिर पर मल डोने की परिपाटी समाप्त करने के निदेश दिये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस कुप्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को सहायता देने का है ; और

(ग) प्रधान मंत्री को प्रस्तुत ज्ञापन में अन्य क्या मांगे की गई थीं ?

निर्माण श्रीर भावास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) जी, हाँ। राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे इस समस्या पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें तथा इस घृणित परिपाटी को यथाशीघ्र खत्म करने के लिए एक व्यवहार्य योजना भेजें। उन्हें यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि इस परिपाटी को उपयुक्त कानून द्वारा खत्म करने के प्रश्न पर वे विचार करें। नगरीय अपशिष्ट पर गठित समिति की सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के लिए गठित कार्यान्वयन समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार हाल ही में राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे सिगापुर के माडल पर मल-सेवा के लिये पायलट प्रोजेक्ट स्थापित करें। सिगापुर माडल की मुख्य मुख्य विशेषताएँ विवरण में दी गई हैं।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 20 हजार से 50 हजार की जनसंख्या वाले एक अथवा दो उपनगरों में शुष्क शीचालयों को प्लस शीचालयों में बदलने के लिए एक पायलेट योजना सभी राज्यों तथा सब राज्य प्रशासनो को परिचालित की है। केन्द्रीय सरकार बुनिन्दा उप-नगरों में सीवर के पाइप बिछाने, सीवर से सम्बद्ध संरचनाओं के निर्माण तथा पूर्ति कुण्ड आदि के निर्माणार्थ इस योजना के लिये पूर्ण अनुदान सहायता दे रही है। पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस स्कीम के लिये 2.30 करोड़ रुपये का परिष्यय अनुमोदित किया गया है।

(ग) अभ्यावेदन में दिखाई गई अन्य मुख्य-मुख्य मांगें ये हैं :—

- (1) आधुनिक मुख-सुविधाओं सहित मकान तथा मालकाना हकूक देना,
- (2) ऐसे कर्मचारियों को सरकार के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के बराबर समझना।

ये मामले पूर्णतया राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्राधिकार में आते हैं।

बिबरण

सिंगापुर मॉडल पर मल-मेवा पर पायलेट परियोजनाओं के लिए प्राचल।

- (1) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत चुने गये शहरों में एकत्र किए गए मल के निपटान करने हेतु आशिक मल-निर्यास प्रणाली अवश्य होनी चाहिये।
- (2) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले शहर में क्षेत्रफल ऐसा होगा कि उस क्षेत्रफल में किसी भी अवस्था में भ्रगले दस वर्षों में मल-नालियों की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाएगी

(3) चूँकि इस योजना के आरम्भ करने से शुष्क शीचालयों के वर्तमान प्रकारों में संरचनात्मक परिवर्तन करना आवश्यक हो जाएगा अतः लोक शिक्षा का एक जोरदार अभियान आरम्भ करना चाहिये।

(4) राज्य सरकार/स्थानीय निकाय को रोज बदलने के लिए प्रति मकान दो डोल के हिसाब से मानक आकार के डोल क्षेत्र के निवासियों के लिए प्राप्त करने तथा उन्हें देने चाहिये।

(5) राज्य सरकार/स्थानीय निकाय को डोलों को ले जाने के लिए उपयुक्त डिजाइन के वाहन देने चाहिये।

(6) चूँकि योजना को आरम्भ करने से मल को सिर पर ले जाना समाप्त नहीं होगा। अतः कामिकों को दस्ताने आदि जैसे स्वास्थ्य-सुविधायें दी जानी चाहिये।

(7) चुनी हुई जगहों पर डोलों का मल मल-प्रणाली में वहा देने तथा डोलों को साफ करने और रोगाणुओं से मुक्त करने के लिए डिपुओं का निर्माण करना चाहिये।

(8) डिपो के स्थलों पर दबाव सहित पर्याप्त जल सप्लाई उपलब्ध करना बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्राविकी है।

(9) इन डिपुओं के निर्माण, अनु-रक्षण तथा संचालन में स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी मामलों पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार करना चाहिये।

(10) उन स्थानों में जहाँ प्रत्यक्ष-प्रत्यक्ष रिहायशों में बाढ़ नही जा सकते हैं वहाँ उपयुक्त रूप से निर्मित एक पहिये वाला; रेडियो उपलब्ध की जाती चाहियें जिससे कार्मिक अधिक संख्या में डोलों को बाढ़ों तक ले जा सकें ।

(11) डोलों के उपयुक्त अनुरक्षण तथा उनसे कुछ गिरे बिना उनसे ले जाने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सक्त पर्यवेक्षण होना चाहिये ।

Report on Muslim Waqf

732. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Late Prof. Humayun Kabir had submitted a report on Muslim Waqf;

(b) if so, the main recommendations put forward by him;

(c) whether Government have implemented any of these recommendations; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Co-operative Societies in Tribal Blocks in Kerala

733. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANAKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up co-operative societies in the tribal blocks in Kerala State;

(b) if so, the salient features of the functioning of these societies; and

(c) facilities provided so far to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the co-operative societies in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes.

(b) Most of the Societies are Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies and their functions inter alia are:—

1. Distribution of Agricultural loans and consumption loans to Members.

2. Distribution of Agricultural inputs.

3. Marketing of Agricultural produce and minor forest produce.

4. Distribution of Essential commodities to Members.

5. Under taking minor forest contract works etc.

(c) The Co-operative Societies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provide the following facilities to their members:—

1. Lending of Agricultural loans and consumption loans of Members.

2. Distribution of Agricultural inputs to Members.

3. Organising Cooperative Farms.

4. Marketing of Agricultural produce and minor forest produce of Members.

5. Distribution of essential commodities to Members etc.

Besides these, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are eligible for

membership in all types of other Co-operative Societies and are getting the benefits from such Societies.

Payment of Lower Wages to Labourers under Crash Programme for Rural Development

734. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to an official evaluation, many States had paid lower wages to labourers or spent less on the construction material than the limits fixed by the Centre under the Crash Programme for Rural Employment during 1971-74;

(b) whether the Centre had desired the States to generate 286 million man days of employment of a cost of Rs. 142.74 crores but they spent only Rs. 125.40 crores; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the future strategy evolved to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The Guidelines for Crash Scheme for Rural Employment provided that the rate of wage to be fixed for a district shall be equal to the off-season rate for agricultural labourers in the district and shall not in any case exceed Rs. 100 p.m. Thus in States where the wages paid were lower than the maximum limit of Rs. 100 p.m. these rates corresponded only to the off-season wage rates which in many States were lower than Rs. 100 p.m. The guidelines did not fix the minimum rate of wages whereas a limit was set to the maximum rate. Similarly, in the case of material also, a limit was set to the extent

to which these could be used, the maximum having been indicated so as to ensure durability of assets. It would thus be noted that the State Governments did not pay lower wages or spent less on material.

(b) and (c). It was intended that 825 lakh mandays would be generated every year with an investment of Rs. 50 crores. Thus for an investment of Rs. 142.74 crores, the expected target could be fixed at 2499 lakh mandays for 3 years. A sum of Rs. 125.70 crores was spent on C.S. R.E. against the allocated amount of Rs. 142.74 crores. The mandays generated were to the extent of 3154 lakh mandays. The target of mandays of employment had been exceeded even at a lower investment.

Shortage of Drinking Water in Saurashtra Region

735 SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of drinking water in Saurashtra region of Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the names of such Districts with their number of villages which are facing the shortage; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ease the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Grant for Rural Water Supply to States

736. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre has provided grants to States for rural water supply; and

(b) If so, the amount granted State-wise during 1974 and 1975?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) Schemes for drinking water for the rural areas are in the State Sector for the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

(b) Does not arise.

Release of Levy Sugar

737. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided for further release of levy sugar into market; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The Government of India have been releasing a quantity of 2.05 lakh tonnes of levy sugar per month, for distribution to the consumers through fair price shops, since January, 1976. In view of the limited availability of levy sugar during this year, due to decline in sugar production, it has not been possible to step up the quantum of levy sugar release.

Production of Vanaspati

738. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total production of vanaspati during the last six months; and

(b) what is the target for this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The production of vanaspati during the six months

from January to June, 1976 was 2.88 lakh tonnes.

(b) The level of production is governed by various factors such as demand for vanaspati, oil availability, price level etc. Production in 1976 is expected to be around 5.5 lakh tonnes.

Long Term contract between Mills and D.G.S.&D.

739. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting took place in Calcutta recently to explore the possibilities of having a long term contract between the mills and the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposal on the sale of the B Twills; and

(b) if so, the outcome of this meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The discussions were not conclusive.

Per Capita Expenditure on Engineering Courses

740. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out the per capita expenditure on Engineering Courses in the country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Institute of Applied Manpower Research made a study of per student expenditure in Indian Insti-

utes of Technology and some 40 selected Engineering Colleges and 82 Polytechnics for the years 1968-69 and 1971-72. The per capita expenditure for undergraduate and post-graduate courses in the years 1968-69 and

1971-72 in the Indian Institutes of Technology, Roorkee University, Jadavpur University, Regional Engineering Colleges, other Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics as stated in the IAMR report are given below:—

(Figures in Rupees)

	1968-69		1971-72	
	Under-Graduate	Post-Graduate	Under-Graduate	Post-Graduate
IITs	5511	10368	6794	10643
Roorkee University	3543	8587	5670	11306
Jadavpur University	4346	8867	7351	14560
Regional Engineering Colleges	2460	.	3456	
Other Colleges	3290	7395	4772	9632
	Diploma Courses		Diploma Courses	
Polytechnics	1764		2466	

Conference on Farm Strategy

741 SHRI S R DAMANI

SHRI ARJUN SETHI

SHRI N E HORO

SHRI R N BARMAN

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH
GILL

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the main features of the new farm strategy emerging out of recent discussions with State Governments,

(b) the modalities which have been worked out for its implementation; and

(c) minimum production aimed at for major cereals and cash crops during the next four or five years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) to (c) As indicated in the Annual Plan, 1976-77, brought out by the Planning Commission, the main elements in the strategy for promoting agricultural growth and achieving the targets of production are a step-up in the consumption of fertilisers, increase in the area under irrigation, introduction of high yielding varieties on a more extensive scale and adoption of soil conservation. The main focus of the discussions held between the Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation and the Chief Ministers/Agriculture Ministers of various States dur-

ing June-July 1976, was on identifying measures required for stepping up agricultural production during 1976-77 within the broad framework of the strategy mentioned above. During these discussions, stress was laid on the need for maximising the area under high yielding varieties in irrigated and assured rainfall regions. The State Governments were requested to take all the necessary steps to implement successfully the National Rice Campaign as also the Fertiliser Promotion Campaign, especially in the identified districts where fertiliser consumption is presently low but good potential exists for quick and substantial increases. Emphasis was laid on the expansion of pest surveillance and plant protection services to augment crop yields. The need for intensifying research efforts to evolve high yielding, disease resistant varieties of rice, wheat, bajra, etc, suitable to the different agro-climatic situations including high altitude areas, was stressed. In the sphere of irrigation, the States were advised to optimise the use of available irrigation in addition to the creation of further irrigation potential. As regards Command Area Development, measures suggested include greater attention to on-farm development, construction of field channels, development of suitable cropping patterns and arrangements for drainage. In regard to soil conservation, stress was laid on taking up soil conservation measures on water-shed basis, control of shifting cultivation, land reclamation and amendment of alkaline/acidic soils. The States were also requested to strengthen the primary cooperative agricultural credit societies, reduce the level of overdues and step up the supply of credit to farmers.

During these meetings which were mainly aimed at achieving the crop production targets for 1976-77, the question of fixing the minimum production levels of major cereals and cash crops during the next four or five years was not discussed.

Khark' production and Food Exports

742. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

**SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THA-
NKAPPAN.**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the expectation of food production in the current kharif season;
- (b) how much of it is likely to be available for strengthening the buffer stocks, and
- (c) whether there are plans to export foodgrains and if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Firm Estimates of production of kharif cereals for the current kharif season (1976-77) are expected to become available only after the close of the agricultural year i.e., August, 1977. In the absence of production estimates, it is not possible to say that how much of it will be available for strengthening the buffer stocks of foodgrains.

- (c) There are no plans for the present to export foodgrains other than superior basmati rice, barley and certain specified varieties of pulses on a restrictive basis.

House Building activity in big Cities

743. SHRI S R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether house building activity particularly in big cities has slowed down;
- (b) if so, the reasons thereof; and
- (c) the measures thought of to revive this activity?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). Uptodate statistics of house building activities in public/private sectors in big cities are not available. However, C.P.W.D.'s budget Estimates for general pool accommodation during the current year is Rs. 9 crores against Rs. 7 crores last year. Similarly HUDCO sanctioned 163 schemes covering 38567 houses in 1975-76 against 67 schemes covering 25289 houses in the year 1974-75. Guidelines have also been issued to permit house construction on vacant land with the ceiling limit under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 subject to certain safeguards. With the expeditious operation of the Scheme for allotment of house sites to the landless rural workers, rural houses are also being constructed in various States. Thus, generally speaking, except for construction activity in vacant lands in excess of the ceiling limit in urban agglomerations, where the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act is in force, there is no reason to believe that housing activity has been affected. In fact, recently, the Reserve Bank has also issued guidelines for the nationalised banks to give loans.

Failure in assessing demand of Readers by N.B.T.

744. **SHRI R. P. DAS:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for failure of the National Book Trust in (i) assessing the demands of the readers, (ii) publishing of books at cheap rates and (iii) giving wider circulation all over the country; and

(b) how much commission is allowed by the Trust to the dealers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

(SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Trust publishes general informative books with a view to supplementing the knowledge of readers who may not have had the advantage of higher education, and books which serve a social purpose such as national and emotional integration, even though these books may not be commercially viable. The intention is to make good books available to the public irrespective of the size of the existing demand so that eventually a sizable demand is generated. This policy has met with success and the Trust has achieved an overall average sale of approximately 50 per cent of its publications.

While pricing its books, the Trust is not guided by the profit motive. Books are priced as low as possible keeping in view the current costs of book production and the need to maintain reasonably high production standards.

The Trust has appointed field representatives for various regions and has intensified its promotional activities and diversified its distribution channels. Its books are expected to reach the public more easily now.

The commission given by the Trust to the trade varies from 25 per cent to 50 per cent depending upon the quantum of purchase, cash sales, etc.

Sugarcane price paid by Factories in Tamil Nadu

745. **SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the price recommended by the Government of Tamil Nadu to be paid by the Sugar Factories, per tonne of sugarcane for the season 1975-76 and the actual price paid by the factories in Tamil Nadu, factory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN):

A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11110/76].

Non-Implementation of Sugarcane Price by Factories in Tamil Nadu.

746. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar factories in Tamil Nadu have implemented the price as advised by the State Government from 1969-70 to 1971-72 seasons;

(b) the factor leading to the non-implementation of the price by the

factories in Tamil Nadu, as advised by the State Government from 1972-73 season onwards; and

(c) whether in view of the recommendation made to nationalise sugar factories under Joint Stock Companies by the former DMK Government, the Central Government propose to nationalise the factories which have persistently failed to implement the price as advised by the State Government in the interest of maintaining sugar production and also to safeguard the interest of growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The year-wise details of sugar factories who had not paid the prices as advised by the State Government of Tamil Nadu are as under:—

Year	No. of factories	Reasons given
1972-73	1	} Financial difficulties.
1973-74	3	
1974-75	1	

In 1975-76, all sugar factories except four have agreed to pay the cane prices advised by the State Government. The four factories are also being persuaded by the State Government to pay the advised prices.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration to nationalise only these few factories.

Grant for Desert National Park in Jaisalmer, Rajasthan

747. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have withdrawn the initial non-recurring development grant to the Rajasthan Government for the proposed desert national park in Jaisalmer District for 1975-76; and

(b) If so, the reasons for withdrawing the above grant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme was administratively approved by the Government of India at a total non-recurring cost of Rs. 14.65 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 3.65 lakhs was also sanctioned for 1975-76, subject to the Rajasthan Government submitting a management plan for the Scheme for the approval of the Government of India before undertaking the scheme. The Management Plan was not received from the State Government till the end of January, 1976, leaving hardly any time for implementing the scheme during 1975-76. In view of this, and the fact that suggestions for an alternative area containing more typical features of a desert were received for consideration, the amount of Rs. 3.65 lakhs sanctioned for 1975-76 was withdrawn.

Milk Production Plan of Delhi Milk Scheme

748. **SHRI HARI SINGH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Milk Scheme announced in the month of June, 1976 a plan to double the milk production; and

(b) if so, main features of that Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir. The information given by the D.M.S. in June, 1976 only indicated the level of distribution of milk reached at that time i.e., 3.25 lakh litres daily by the D.M.S. and 1.30 lakh litres by the New Dairy plant. It was also indicated that the two dairy plants are expected to progressively increase the distribution level to 750 lakh litres daily by the end of 1977 there-

by meeting the total estimated requirements of fluid milk in the Capital.

(b) The handling capacity of the Delhi Milk Scheme is being expanded gradually upto 3.75 lakh litres per day. At present, a total quantity of 3.35 lakh litres is being distributed daily. The level of distribution by the Delhi Milk Scheme is likely to be increased to 3.75 lakh litres daily by the end of 1976-77, when some of the plants which are, under the process of replacement, are replaced and commissioned.

In order to meet the balance milk requirement of the city, a Second Dairy Plant (Mother Dairy), with a handling capacity of 4 lakh liters daily has been set up. At present, Mother Dairy is distributing about 1.5 lakh litres of milk daily. Additional bulk milk vending booths are under construction in the city and the quantum of milk distribution is likely to be increased by the Plant to the level of 3-4 lakh litres per day by the end of the year 1977.

Food storage Problem in Andhra Pradesh

749. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether food storage crisis has been brought to the notice of the Centre by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). There has been pressure on storage capacity in Andhra Pradesh due to very good procurement and this has been pointed out by the State Government. Necessary measures have been taken to ensure creation of required additional storage capacity, by constructing godowns, hiring

through various sources, use of open plinths, airfields etc. With the measures taken, the storage capacity available with the Food Corporation of India in Andhra Pradesh had increased from 5.51 lakh tonnes as on 1-10-75 to 19.21 lakh tonnes as on 25-7-76.

Survey of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

751. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 804 on the 15th March, 1976 regarding survey of unauthorised colonies in Delhi and state:

(a) whether the survey has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the time by which the development work in the area will be started?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Survey of some of the areas of Bagh Kale Khan, Fadam Nagar, Motia Bagh, Sarai Rohilla has been completed.

(b) Jhuggies have been removed from the area, but a large number of unauthorised structures still exist in these areas. The development work in these areas can be undertaken only after the survey is completed and arrangements for resettlement of these persons are made. It is not possible to indicate any date by which development of work can be undertaken in these areas.

Storage of Foodgrains

752. **SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:**

SHRI DHAMANKAR:

SHRI P. GANGA REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Food Corporation of India is facing acute shortage of store houses and godowns for storing foodgrains, due to bumper crop this year;

(b) whether due to the shortage of store houses in the country foodgrains worth crores of rupees would be spoiled in rain and heat; and

(c) if so, what arrangement Government propose to make to save the foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) As a result of very good procurement and fall in offtake through the public distribution system, there has been some pressure on storage capacity with the Food Corporation of India. A number of steps have been taken to augment storage accommodation by way of raising stack-heights, expeditious disposal of obsolete/unserviceable stores, hiring of additional accommodation, construction of additional godowns/plinths for temporary storage, etc. As a result, the storage capacity available with the Food Corporation of India has increased from 8.14 million tonnes as on 1st October, 1975, to 15.20 million tonnes on 1-7-76.

(b) and (c). All possible precautions are being taken to see that foodgrains are properly stored so as to save them from any damage, etc. Frequency of stock inspections has been stepped up and prophylactic measures like fumigation etc. are being fully enforced. Precautions are also being taken to ensure that foodgrains, which are stored over raised plinths, are covered by rain proof polythene covers with adequate dunnage to minimise chances of damage.

Exemption under Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976

753. **SARDAR SWARN SINGH SOKHI:**

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced certain exemptions under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reasons for giving such exemptions?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) No, Sir. Government have not announced any exemptions; but Section 19 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 itself provides for the exemption of vacant lands held by Governments, certain institutions, organisations etc. and Sections 20, 21 and 22 also provide for exempting certain vacant lands from the provisions of the Act in certain circumstances.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Deep Sea Fishing on Gujarat Coast

754. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to encourage the fishermen of Gujarat coast to take to deep sea fishing; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the result achieved so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The Union Government and the Gujarat Government are taking various measures to encourage deep sea fishing. Apart from resources surveys conducted by the Exploratory Fisheries Project with Kandla and Bombay as bases, a commercial survey is proposed to be held shortly with Polish assistance with a view to establishing commercial potentialities for deep

sea fishing. Under a scheme for import of 30 deep sea fishing vessels, Gujarat Agro-Marine Corporation is importing two Mexican vessels of 23 metre length. The World Bank has shown interest in integrated development of fisheries from two bases, namely, Veraval and Mangrol. At both these sites, harbour facilities, other infrastructural facilities and introduction of fishing vessels are proposed to be provided with World Bank assistance.

House-sites to Landless People in Gujarat

755. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government is considering to provide house sites to landless people in the State;

(b) if so, the number of people benefited by the scheme so far District-wise;

(c) whether the help for constructing the houses was also provided; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) A scheme to provide house-sites to landless people in rural areas in Gujarat is already being implemented by the State Government since 1972, initially as a Central Sector scheme upto 31st March, 1974 and thereafter as a part of the Minimum Need Programme in the State Sector. This scheme has further got momentum since its inclusion in the 20-Point Economic Programme.

(b) A statement showing the number of persons allotted house-sites District-wise in Gujarat upto the end of 30th June, 1976 is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

(Upto June 1976)

Name of Districts	No. of beneficiaries
1. Kaira	18,470
2. Mehsana	18,441
3. Baroda	25,604
4. Panchmahals	3,427
5. Junagadh	29,317
6. Banaskantha	6,925
7. Dang	875
8. Sur. ndranagar	5,300
9. Jamnagar	10,893
10. Gndhinagar	1,690
11. Kutch	6,680
12. Bhav. agar	29,209
13. Amreli	16,387
14. Bulsar	12,011
15. Broach	17,823
16. Sabarkantha	5,395
17. Ahmedabad	8,451
18. Rajkot	13,653
19. Surat	18,350
TOTAL	2,48,865

Central Assistance for Irrigation in Tribal Areas of Kerala

756. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts where irrigation potential is less than 5 per cent in the State of Kerala; and

(b) Central assistance for irrigation in the State, particularly in the tribal areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND

IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) District-wise information is not readily available.

(b) Irrigation is a State subject and funds for execution of irrigation projects are provided by the State Governments within the framework of their overall developmental Plans. Central assistance to the State Plans is given in the form of block loans and grants which is not related to individual sector of development or project.

A special advance Plan assistance of Rs. 2.10 crores was given to the State Government by the Centre du-

ring 1975-76 for some of the major ongoing irrigation projects with a view to accelerate their execution.

The Tribal Plan of the State is yet to be finalised.

Qualification for recruitment of Teachers suggested by U.G.C.

757. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi University has recently appointed a Committee to go into the question of minimum qualification necessary for recruitment of teachers as suggested by the University Grants Commission;

(b) if so, the terms of reference thereof and when the Committee is likely to submit its interim and final Reports; and

(c) the names and status of the persons associated with the said Committee?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Delhi University, no time limit has been laid down for the Committee to submit its report.

(c) The Committee comprises the following:—

1. Prof. U. N. Singh, Pro-Vice-Chancellor—Chairman.

2. Prof. K. B. Rohtagi, Director, South Delhi Campus.

3. Shri Mohinder Singh, Dean of Colleges.

4. Prof. R. S. Sharma, Prof. and Head of the Department of History.

5. Dr. B. M. Bhatia, Principal, Hindu College.

6. Shri Ruddar Dutt, Principal, School of Correspondence Courses.

7. Shri B. P. Singh, Reader in Commerce, Department of Commerce.

8. Shri Y. N. Trehan, Lecturer in History, Hastinapur College.

9. Dr. Vijay Shankar Verma, Lecturer in Physics.

10. Mrs. R. A. Menon, Reader in Economics.

11. Shri M. M. Sharma, Lecturer in Mathematics, Hindu College.

12. Dr. P. N. Arora, Lecturer in Mathematics, Dyal Singh College.

F.C.I. Godowns in Assam

758. SHRI BISHWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of godowns constructed by the F.C.I. in Assam upto date;

(b) the total storage capacity of those godowns;

(c) whether there is any scheme for construction of more godowns by F.C.I. in Assam; and

(d) what is the total storage capacity at the disposal of F.C.I. in Assam including hired godowns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India have its own godowns in 14 Centres in Assam (including those transferred by the Department of Food) with a total capacity of 94,400 metric tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir. Additional construction of about 75,000 tonnes has been planned.

(d) The existing storage capacity with the Food Corporation of India in Assam, including hired godowns is about 3.36 lakh tonnes.

बिहार में नारायणपुर और रेलवे स्टेशन क्षेत्र को गंगा के कटाव से बचाने की योजना

759. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद दाबब : क्या वृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने गंगा के कटाव से नारायणपुर तथा रेलवे स्टेशन क्षेत्र को बचाने के लिए योजना का कोई प्राक्कलन केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास स्वीकृति के लिये भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वृषि और सिचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) और (ख). बिहार राज्य सरकार ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि 35.41 लाख रुपये की लागत पर गोमरी-नारायणपुर रिटायर्ड लाइन की एक स्कीम निर्माण के लिए मंजूर की जा चुकी है। इस स्कीम पर कार्य प्रारम्भ हो चुका है और अब तक 70 प्रतिशत कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है। जब यह स्कीम पूरी हो जाएगी तो नारायणपुर रेलवे स्टेशन तथा पड़ोस के क्षेत्रों को गंगा के कटाव से सुरक्षा प्राप्त होगी।

'Specific Draw' for Allotment of Flats by DDA

760. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given on the 5th April, 1976 to Unstarred Question No. 1936 regarding specific Draw for allotment of flats by DDA and state:

(a) whether the 'Specific Draw' for allotment of DDA Flats in Rajori Garden, which was promised to be held in the month of May, 1976 has actually been held, if not the reasons for delay in holding the 'Specific Draw' and

(b) whether it is proposed to pay interest on the Earnest Money of those persons who have been declared successful under 'General Draw' (held during November, 1975) for allotment of Flats, which becomes due after the Month of August, 1976, in case the allotment of flats is not made till this date?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) No, Sir. It could not be held in scheduled time because electricity work could not be provided to the flats by that time. The 'Specific Draw' for allotment of flats has now been fixed for 24th August, 1976.

(b) Interests on the registration amount will be paid upto the date of 'Specific Draw'.

Reported fraud in supply of Gunny Bags

761. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports that farmers in the State of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh have suffered a loss of several crores of rupees due to fraud in the supply of gunny bags to Food Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the facts of the case and the action taken by Government against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-

SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government have seen the press reports in Hindustan Times and Financial Express dated 23-6-76. The Food Corporation of India and the other Government procuring agencies obtain their requirements of gunnies through the D.G.S. & D. The Governments of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh have informed that they have received no complaints. The Punjab Government have stated that some reports about supply of gunnies of short weight have come to their notice and they are collecting data for the same.

गेहूं और चावल की खरीद

762. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :

श्रीमती पार्वती कुमन :

श्री रामानुजम आर्य :

श्री विपुल मिश्र :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य नियम ने इस वर्ष अधिकतम गेहूं तथा चावल की खरीद की ;

(ख) इस के राज्यवार आकड़े क्या हैं और क्या सभी राज्यों ने अपना बसुली लक्ष्य पूरा कर लिया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने अपना लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं किया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासहाय पी० शिंदे) : (क) 11 अगस्त, 1976 तक उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार भारतीय खाद्य नियम ने 1975-76 की फसल से 23.0 लाख मीटरी टन चावल (चावल के हिसाब से धान समेत) और 13.9 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूं की अधिग्रहण की है।

(ख) और (ग). चावल की गेहूं के अधिग्रहण संबंध, अधिग्रहण की गई कुल मात्रा और भारतीय खाद्य नियम द्वारा की गई अधिग्रहण को बताने वाले विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं [संश्लेषण में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT-11111/76]।

जहां तक चावल का सम्बन्ध है गुजरात, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों ने अपनी तत्कालीन लक्ष्य पूरे नहीं किये हैं।

जहां तक गेहूं का सम्बन्ध है, बिहार, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर और महाराष्ट्र ने अपनी तत्कालीन लक्ष्य पूरे नहीं किये हैं।

Distribution of Land to Landless Persons

763. SHRI NATHU RAM
AHIRWAR

SHRI M KATHAMUTHU

SHRI S. P BHATTACHARYYA;

SHRI D. K PANDA:

SHRIMATI ROZA DESH-
PANDE

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL
SINGH.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the total acreage of land allotted to landless persons upto 30th June, 1976 under the 20-Point Economic Programme;

(b) the State-wise break-up in this regard; and

(c) the number of Harijans and Adivasis among the persons allotted land?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1112/76.]

Assessment of Demand for Foodgrains

764. SHRI ARJUN SEITHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is possible for Government to assess the effective demand for foodgrains in the country on the basis of minimum per capita consumption of foodgrains and the projected growth in population so as to enable the Government to plan food production particularly that of foodgrains on realistic basis; and

(b) the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information on the minimum per capita requirement of foodgrains for providing a balanced diet has been collected from the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad. This is being taken into account in estimating the total requirements of foodgrains. It may, however be mentioned that a balanced diet provides for, apart from foodgrains, a number of other food items, namely, vegetables, fruits, milk and milk-products, meat, fish, eggs etc. Since the per capita availability of food items other than foodgrains falls short of nutritional requirements and also in many cases their prices rise at levels which are too high for a vast majority of the people, it would be necessary to provide for higher intake of foodgrains to a level even higher than that prescribed in a balanced nutri-

tional diet. With this in view the Government have been trying to secure as higher a rate of growth as possible in foodgrain production with the available financial resources and subject to constraints with regard to availability of irrigation, fertilisers and other inputs.

Request to increase allotment of Foodgrains to Kerala during lean months

765. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:

SHRI C. H. MOHAMMED KOYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government propose to increase allotment of foodgrains to the State of Kerala during the lean months of June to September;

(b) whether any request from the State Government to the above effect has been received; and

(c) if so, action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A request was received from the Kerala Government on 20th April 1976, for increased allotment of 80,000 tonnes of rice and 20,000 tonnes of wheat per month from May '76 to October '76. A request was also received from the Minister for Food and Civil Supplies Kerala Government, by the Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation on 9th July 1976 for increasing the allotment of rice from the Central pool to Kerala to 95,000 tonnes for the months of July, August and September. The allocations of foodgrains to Kerala have been increased for the months of June, to August, 1976, as under:—

(In '000 tonnes)

Month 1976	Allotment		
	Rice	Wheat	Total
June	75.0	35.0	110.0
July	80.0	35.0	115.0
August	85.0	35.0	121.0

For September 1976 also, the allotment of foodgrains is proposed to be maintained at the level of allotments made for August, 1976

Buffer stock of Foodgrains held by Kerala

766 SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:

SHRI C. H. MOHAMMED
KOYA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the monthly allocation of rice and wheat to the State of Kerala from the Central Pool is insufficient to meet the rationing system in Kerala,

(b) whether any buffer stock is held by the State Government; and

(c) if so, the break-up of quantum of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) (a) Keeping in view the overall availability of rice in the Central Pool, relative needs of other deficit States, market availability, the need for building up an adequate buffer stocks and other relevant factors, maximum possible allotments of wheat and rice are being made to Kerala Government to meet its reasonable requirements of the public distribution systems. In addition, the State Governments procure certain quantities of rice locally which are also available for public distribution in the

State. With the allotment of wheat and rice made from the Central Pool and with the locally available procured stocks, the issue of wheat and rice through the Fair Price Shop is maintained by the Kerala Government at 160 grams per adult and half of this quantity for non-adults per day.

(b) and (c). Normally, the buffer stocks of foodgrains are held by the Central Government. The State Government, however are building up some stocks of rice, through the agency of the Kerala Civil Supplies Corporation, to supplement the stocks allotted to them from the Central Pool. This is being done, from out of the levy free stocks of rice allotted to them by the Central Government from the surplus States and from out of the Nepal rice purchased by the Food Corporation of India and allotted to them by the Central Government. The stock of rice held by the Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation on behalf of the Kerala Government is reported to be 12,191 tonnes

Recommendations of UGC Committee on Calcutta University

767 DR. RANEN SEN, Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by University Grants Commission have made certain recommendations regarding Calcutta University

and whether these recommendations have been accepted by the University Grants Commission, and

(b) if so, steps taken to implement same?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) According to information supplied by the University Grants Commission the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to go into the question of reorganisation and development of Calcutta University was considered by the Commission in September, 1974. The Commission desired that the views of the Government of West Bengal and the Calcutta University on the report of Committee may be invited in the first instance.

While the views of the Government of West Bengal are still awaited the Calcutta University had communicated its views on some of the recommendations of the Committee. These were considered by the Commission at its meeting held on September 1975. The Commission desired that a Committee may be appointed to discuss the implications of the report with the State Government, the Calcutta University and other concerned universities. This Committee has accordingly been appointed, and its work is in progress.

Committee on Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta

, 768 DR RANEN SEN
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Ray Committee has submitted its report on the improvement of Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, and

(b) if so, broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DE-

PARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Prof Niharranjan Ray made recommendations for re-orientation of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta so as to convert it into a Period Museum—the period to be represented should be about 150 years of the Indian History from about the middle of 18th Century to end of the 19th Century.

In accordance with the proposed re-orientation the Committee also recommended a thorough re-allocation of space and re-arrangement of existing statues and other exhibits. In keeping with these recommendations, the Committee proposed that the two existing Galleries now known as Royal and Portrait Galleries as well as the Entrance Hall should be converted into what may be called the Gallery of the People, depicting the life and occupations of the people during the period. Further, the Committee recommended that some other galleries also should be so re-oriented as to accommodate exhibits illustrative of the arts and crafts, manufactures and industries and occupations of the Indian people during the period represented.

The Committee also recommended that the existing Calcutta Room should be so enlarged and arranged that the exhibits displayed make this room one of the most important focal centres of the Hall showing the origin and growth of the city of Calcutta.

Further certain suggestions have been made by the Committee in respect of the manner and method of rearrangements of exhibits in the collection of this Museum. For implementation of its recommendations, the Committee proposed additional technical staff for the Museum and constitution of an Overseeing Committee to look after and guide the actual work of re-orientation and re-organisation of the Museum.

The Government of India has accepted the recommendations made by

the Committee of Experts for re-orientation of Victoria Memorial, Calcutta as a Period Museum. It has been decided that the period to be covered by this Museum should be 200 years of Indian History i.e. 1700—1900.

Requirement of Fertiliser

769. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether fertilizer imports would be marginal this year;

(b) whether his Ministry has made any estimate of the requirement of fertilizer in the current year;

(c) if so, salient features thereof; and

(d) whether there would be an increase in fertilizer production this year as compared to last year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) To bridge the gap between requirements and indigenous production it would be necessary to import fertilisers during the current year.

(b) and (c). The requirement of Fertilisers for 1976-77 has been estimated at 36.00 lakh tonnes. The nutrient-wise break up is as follows:—

(in lakh tonnes)			
N	P	K	NPK
26.50	6.00	3.50	36.00

(d) Yes, Sir, Production target for 1976-77 has been fixed at 19.5 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 4.85 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 as against a production of 15.35 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 3.2 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 in 1975-76.

House-sites for landless workers

770. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of house sites distributed to landless workers in the country till July this year; and

(b) whether State Governments have taken initiative for construction of houses on the sites?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMIAH): (a) The reports received from the State Governments upto the end of July, 1976 indicated that about 6.9 million landless workers had been allotted house-sites in the country.

(b) Some State Government e.g. Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, etc., have taken initiative for construction of houses on the house-sites allotted to landless workers in rural areas. Other State Governments have been requested to follow suit.

Food and Fibre Production and Rainfall in States

771. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date State-wise position of rains and crops in the country; and

(b) the State-wise target of food and fibre production in 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Monsoon set in time on 31st May in Kerala and moved rapidly to some parts of the Peninsula. However, the monsoon activity weakened, particularly in the South, during the second and third weeks of June. The monsoon revived in Southern and some Eastern States in the last week of June 1976, but in many parts of the country it remained weak until the 1st week of

July 1976. The monsoon became active in most parts of the country in the 2nd week of July. During the 4 weeks ending 11th August 1976, widespread rains occurred in different parts of the country. The easy availability of fertilizers, adequate supply of quality seeds and appropriate management of irrigation and power supply for agricultural purpose would also help the kharif crops.

Available information on the extent of sowing etc. in different States in respect of foodgrains, cotton and raw jute and mesta is given below:—

Food Crops

Paddy, maize, jowar, bajra and pulses are the principal foodgrain crops during the kharif season.

Transplanting of paddy in major paddy growing States like West Bengal, Bihar, U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Karnataka is in full swing. In Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P., the transplanting of paddy is nearing completion.

Sowing of bajra and jowar is in progress in the major producing states like Maharashtra, M.P., Rajasthan,

Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat and U.P. Sowing of maize is complete in almost all the maize growing States. Sowing of arhar and other kharif pulses is over.

If the current tempo of monsoon activity is maintained in the coming fortnight, it is expected that all the States will achieve the full coverage.

Cotton

Sowings of Cotton in the Northern States of Punjab, Haryana, U.P. and Rajasthan have been normal and crop condition is satisfactory. In the case of Gujarat, M.P. and Maharashtra, sowing are in progress, though somewhat delayed on account of break in the monsoon. If the monsoon continues to maintain the present tempo, the area in these States also is expected to be normal.

Raw Jute and Mesta

According to the available information, the production of jute and mesta is expected to be significantly larger than in 1975-76.

(b) The State-wise targets of production of foodgrains and fibre crops as indicated in the Annual Plan, 1976-77, issued by the Planning Commission for the year 1976-77 are as under:—

Crop Production Targets for the year 1976-77.

S. No.	State/U.T.	Food-grains (lakh tonnes)	Cotton (lakh bales 170kg. each)	Jute and Mesta (lakh bales 180kg. each)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	92.00	4.24	3.50
2	Assam	25.50	..	10.00
3	Bihar	100.00	..	8.50
4	Gujarat	48.00	23.29	..
5	Haryana	47.00	4.50	..
6	Himachal Pradesh	11.00	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
7	Jammu & Kashmir	11.60	..	..
8	Karnataka	69.00	9.00	..
9	Kerala	15.50	..	..
10	Madhya Pradesh	123.00	4.34	..
11	Maharashtra	87.00	14.82	..
12	Manipur	3.40	..	..
13	Meghalaya	1.40	0.04	0.68
14	Nagaland	0.92	..	0.01
15	Orissa	59.00	..	5.50
16	Punjab	88.00	13.23	..
17	Rajasthan	75.00	3.70	..
18	Sikkim	0.30	..	..
19	Tamil Nadu	81.00	3.71	..
20	Tripura	3.52	0.02	1.05
21	Uttar Pradesh	210.00	0.56	1.04
22	West Bengal	90.00	..	32.00
23	Union Territories	5.00	..	..
TOTAL (1) to (23)		1247.14	81.47	62.28
TOTAL—ALL INDIA		1160.00	75.00	65.00

Higher Education Component of New Education System

772. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.G.C. has initiated any action to determine the "higher education" component of the new educational pattern;

(b) if so, whether U.G.C. has set up standing panels in this regard; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) (a) to (c). According to information furnished by the University Grants Commission the subject panels of the commission have been asked to examine the question of content and levels of two and three year first degree courses as well as other related questions

The University Grants Commission has appointed Panels in Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences.

Convention of the Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi

773. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Starred Question No. 189 on the 22nd March, 1976 regarding Convention of the Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi and state:

(a) whether the Committee of representatives of different Ministries has since processed the recommendations made by the Convention of Cooperative Group Housing Societies held on the 8th February, 1976;

(b) if so, what is the report of the Committee;

(c) what was the report of the Committee on D.D.A. on Cooperative Group Housing Scheme which was submitted on the 31st March, 1975;

(d) what are other Committees which have studied or are studying the Cooperative Group Housing Scheme in Delhi; and

(e) what action Government have taken on these reports?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU-RAMIAH): (a) to (e). No final decision has yet been taken on the demands put up by the Convention of the Cooperative Group Housing Societies.

स्टेट बेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन, फूड कार-
पोरेशन आफ इण्डिया तथा सेंट्रल बेयर
हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन के बीच
सामंजस्य

774. श्री मूल सवाल का नाम : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्टेट बेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन, फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया तथा सेंट्रल बेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन में एक दूसरे के साथ किस प्रकार का सामंजस्य है ; और

(ख) क्या उन में सामंजस्य नहीं होने के कारण काम का 'थ्रोकलैफिंग' होता है और इससे सरकार को आर्थिक नुकसान होता है ।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री अण्णासाहेब धोरे शिंदे) :

(क) एक विवरण सलग्न है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

भारतीय खाद्य निगम, केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम आदि जैसी विभिन्न सरकारी एजेंसियों में केन्द्रीय स्तर पर समन्वय सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, एक केन्द्रीय भण्डारण समिति का गठन किया गया है जिसमें केन्द्रीय खाद्य विभाग, भारतीय खाद्य निगम, केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम, रेलवे आदि के प्रतिनिधि शामिल किए गए हैं । इस समिति के, जिसकी समय-समय पर बैठक होती है, प्रमुख कार्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि विभिन्न एजेंसियों द्वारा गोदामों/भाण्डागारों का निर्माण कार्य समन्वित और योजना बद्ध ढंग से किया जाए ताकि उनके द्वारा किए जा रहे निर्माण कार्य में द्विरावृत्ति से बचा जा सके ।

2. राज्य स्तर पर भी, अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों द्वारा गठित की गई राज्य स्तर की समन्वय समितियों के माध्यम से समन्वय किया जाता है । इन समितियों में राज्य सरकार, राज्य भाण्डागार निगम, केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम, सहकारी समितियों, भारतीय खाद्य निगम आदि के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं ।

जल दूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड

775. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में किन किन राज्यों में तथा किस ढंग से जल दूषण नियन्त्रण बोर्ड गठित किए गए हैं ; और

(ख) राज्यों द्वारा इन बोर्डों के अन्तर्गत किन समस्याओं के लिए कार्य किया गया है अथवा प्रारम्भ किया गया है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा सार्वजनिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुराजैया) : (क) निम्न-लिखित राज्यों ने उनके आगे लिखी तारीख से जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 के अन्तर्गत जल प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण के लिए राज्य बोर्डों का गठन किया है :—

1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	24-1-1976
2. असम	2-6-1975
3. बिहार	7-11-1974
4. गुजरात	15-10-1974
5. हरियाणा	19-9-1974
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	26-11-1974
7. जम्मू व काश्मीर	2-3-1976
8. कर्नाटक	21-9-1974
9. केरल	12-9-1974
10. मध्य प्रदेश	23-9-1974
11. पंजाब	30-7-1975
12. राजस्थान	7-2-1975
13. उत्तर प्रदेश	3-2-1975
14. पश्चिम बंगाल	20-9-1974

इसके अतिरिक्त महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र जल प्रदूषण निवारण अधिनियम,

1969 के अन्तर्गत महाराष्ट्र जल प्रदूषण निवारण बोर्ड का गठन किया था। इस प्रकार उड़ीसा सरकार ने उड़ीसा जल प्रदूषण निवारण अधिनियम 1953 के अधीन एक बोर्ड का गठन किया था।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के आधार पर जल प्रदूषण नियंत्रण की समस्या अपने अपने राज्यों में राज्य बोर्डों के ध्यान में है। प्रदूषण के स्त्रोतों का पता चलाया जा रहा है तथा जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियंत्रण) अधिनियम 1974 के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप प्रदूषण कम करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जाती है।

दिल्ली में यमुनापार की बस्तियों में नागरिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था

776. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :

श्री के० एम० "मधुकर" :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली में यमुनापार की नई बस्तियों में कितने मोग बम चुके हैं और वहाँ कितने मकान बनाए जा चुके हैं तथा अभी भी ऐसे कितने लोग हैं जो खुले आकाश में सोते हैं ,

(ख) क्या उन बस्तियों के पास शहर की गन्दगी इकट्ठी होती है जिससे वहाँ मच्छियाँ बहुत हो जाती हैं और यदि हाँ, तो इसकी रोकथाम के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करेगी; और

(ग) उन बस्तियों में समुचित नालियों तथा जमा हुए पानी को हटाने जैसी आवश्यक सुविधाएँ कब तक प्रदान की जाएँगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कै० रामरत्न) : (क) पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान लगभग 37,000 परिवारों को धनुषापुर की खिचड़ीपुर, कल्याणपुरी जिलोकपुरी, हिम्मतपुरी, नई सीलमपुरी नया सीलमपुर, गोकलपुर तथा नन्द नगरी पुर्नवास कालोनियों में भेजा गया है। जिन व्यक्तियों ने मकान बनाए हैं उनको संख्या के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। यह अनुमान है कि 50 प्रतिशत आवंटियों ने पक्के मकान बनाए हैं। शेष 50 प्रतिशत ने कच्चे मकान बनाए हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) सभी पुनर्वास कालोनियों में जल-नियंत्रण की व्यवस्था की गई है। पानी के जमा होने को रोकने के लिए प्रबंध किए गए हैं।

देश में तूफानों के कारण हानि

777. श्री मूलचन्द डाया : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन महीनों में देश में कितने तूफान आए और राज्यवार कितनी-कितनी जन, फसल तथा सम्पत्ति की हानि हुई, और

(ख) प्रभावित राज्यों को उन के द्वारा कितनी-कितनी धनराशि मागने पर राज्यवार, कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) पिछले तीन महीनों में देश में एक समुद्री तूफान आया। इससे जान-माल और फसलों तथा सम्पत्ति को हुए नुकसान का व्यापक संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा छठवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों स्वीकार कर लिये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप राज्य सरकारों को आयोग द्वारा उन्हें दी जाने वाली माजिन धनराशि की सहायता से अपने निजी संसाधनों से तथा अपनी योजनाओं के परिणाम का उपयुक्त पुनः समायोजन करके राहत कार्यों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता की व्यवस्था करनी होती है। केन्द्रीय सहायता योजना के लिये अग्रिम सहायता के रूप में आवश्यकतानुसार दी जाती है। गुजरात ने योजना के लिये अग्रिम सहायता का अनुरोध किया है। राज्य की आवश्यकताओं का जायजा लेने के लिये एक केन्द्रीय दल शीघ्र ही राज्य का दौरा करेगा।

विवरण

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4. ध्वस्त मकान	12,827
5. क्षतिग्रस्त मकान	48,084
6. ध्वस्त शोपड़िया	19,592
7. क्षतिग्रस्त शोपड़िया	82,205
8. बौबे गए क्षेत्र को क्षति पहुंची	8,353 हैक्टर
9. सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति को क्षति जैसे सड़कें, पुल, सिंचाई के निर्माण कार्य नगर पालिका की	

सम्पत्ति, स्कूल, आदि,
जिसमें औद्योगिक यूनिटें
शामिल नहीं हैं

1,063

लाख रु० के

मूल्य की

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Cost of Production of Rice, Wheat, Jute and Cotton

778. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) cost of production for rice, wheat, jute, cotton and groundnut during 1975-76; and

(b) procurement price fixed for those by the Government during 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS

PATEL): (a) Under the Comprehensive Scheme for studying the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops launched by this Ministry, data on cost of production of paddy, taken as the principal crop for study, have been collected in the States of Assam and Uttar Pradesh, wheat in Bihar, Punjab and West Bengal, cotton in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, and groundnut in Orissa during 1975-76. Jute was not taken up as the principal crop for study during the year in any of the States. On a sub-sample basis, data on cost of production have been collected in a number of States, these data for 1975-76 are still under scrutiny/compilation by the agencies, generally Agricultural Universities entrusted with the field work under the scheme. As such the estimates of cost for 1975-76 are not yet available. However, the latest available estimates of cost of production in respect of these crops are given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library. See No. LT-11113/76)

(b) Procurement prices fixed by the Government for the 1975-76 marketing season in respect of paddy and wheat are given in Statement II. Procurement prices were not fixed in respect of cotton, jute and groundnut. However, minimum support prices fixed for cotton and jute are given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11113/76]. Support prices are not fixed for groundnut.

Directive for stabilising price of School and College Text Books

779. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether any directive has been issued to stabilise the prices of school and college text books; and

(b) what has been the position of prices of those books during the last one year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Regular allocations of white printing paper at a concessional rate of Rs 2750/- per tonne have been made to the State Governments and Union Territories for production of text, reference and recommended books at all levels and instructions have been issued to them to ensure that benefit of concessional price of paper is passed on to students in the form of reduced prices of such books. This, by and large, has helped the States to stabilise the prices of text-books. Reduction in the prices of text-books has been reported in 14 States during the last one year.

Expenditure on Civic Amenities in New Resettlement Colonies of Delhi

780 SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH.

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) how much money Government has spent in the resettlement colonies of Trilokpur, Kichripur and Kalyanpur in the Union Territory of Delhi for drainage, electricity, roads and other civic facilities and details thereof, and

(b) what is the condition of these colonies after the onset of monsoon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) A sum of Rs. 144.74 lacs has been spent by the Delhi Development Authority upto 31st July,

1976 for drainage, electricity, roads and other civic facilities in these resettlement colonies as per details given below —

Trilokpur	.	.	67 88 lacs.
Kichripur	}	.	76 86 lacs
Kalyanpur		.	
TOTAL	.	.	144 74 lacs

(b) These facilities have helped in maintaining a satisfactory living conditions in these colonies

Complaints Re: Bad Rice to West Bengal by F.C.I.

781. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding Food Corporation of India selling bad rice to West Bengal;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to supply better rice to West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Government of India have not received any complaints in this regard from the Government of West Bengal. However, enquiries reveal that some cases, where the West Bengal Government felt that the rice supplied were not

upto the specifications, were brought to the notice of the Food Corporation of India. The Food Corporation of India have reported that out of 44 such cases, 33 were within the specifications prescribed by the Government of India and in the other 11 cases the stocks were kept back for issue after cleaning and processing. The main problem, however, appears to be that while the consumers in West Bengal are accustomed to take par-boiled rice, the bulk of the rice available with the Food Corporation of India is of the raw variety. Efforts are being made by the Government to encourage larger conversion of paddy into par-boiled rice in the surplus States.

Tribunal Award on Krishna Project Water

782. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Central Government to review the Tribunal Award on Krishna Project Water;

(b) whether the State Governments are also not anxious to work out the projects before the decisions of Tribunal were announced; and

(c) if so, the progress thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The final order of the Krishna Tribunal was published in the Gazette of India dated 31st May, 1976 in accordance with the provision of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, and is binding on the party States. The Central Government does not propose to review the Tribunal's award.

(b) and (c). The State Governments have been requested to revise their project reports in the light of the Tribunal's decision and to send them for technical scrutiny.

Central Grant for Irrigation Facility in Karnataka

783. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government are making efforts to secure funds in a big way from the Centre for its irrigation projects and also electrical conductors whose paucity has hampered the progress of minor irrigation schemes and energisation of irrigation pump sets;

(b) whether recently the representatives of Karnataka have also met the concerned authorities of the Central Government and apprised them of the requirements of the State to fulfil the targets set for the state on additional acreage under major, medium and minor irrigation for Fifth Plan as a part of a country-wide programme to create an additional irrigation potential of five million hectares; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The question of providing more funds for irrigation projects would be considered at the time of Annual Plan discussions of the State

As regards the procurement of conductors required for energisation of irrigation pumpsets, the matter has been taken up by the Union Ministry of Energy with the Karnataka State Electricity Board

Time-bound phased Housing Programme

784. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has a time-bound phased pro-

programme to provide houses to the Government employees as well as to the general public who are houseless;

(b) if so, broad outlines; and

(c) current position of demand and supply of houses in respect of Central Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). The Central Government builds houses only for Central Government employees. As for the general public, houses are built either by the persons concerned themselves or by the State Housing Boards, Improvement Trusts, Development Authorities or other builders, including Cooperative Societies.

The programme for building houses for Central Government employees in

the general pool is a phased one in the sense that all the houses required are not—and cannot be—built at one time; but are phased out from year to year, depending on the availability of funds. These are time-bound in the sense that, for each set of buildings taken up for construction, there is a time schedule for completion. Moreover the attempt is to take up the construction of a certain number of houses each year so that a certain targeted satisfaction, based on the existing demand, is reached within a certain time. However, the actual implementation of this programme depends on the fund allocation from year to year.

(c) A statement indicating the demand and availability of houses in general pool, houses under construction, and proposed to be taken up for construction during 1976-77, is attached.

Statement

Demand, availability, quarters under construction and proposed to be taken up for construction in 1976-77 in general pool.

Name of City	Demand	Availability	No. of Qrs. under construction and proposed to be taken up for construction in 1976-77
Delhi	98,891	41,943	3,931
Calcutta	29,156	1,915	1,800 + 84 hostel suites
Bombay	24,025	3,578	1,050
Madras	7,832	1,019	72
Faridabad	1,649	1,353	..
Chandigarh	6,168	658	124
Nagpur	4,442	1,093	..
Bangalore	1,279	144	.
Simla	3,873	563	108

NOTE: (i) 200 quarters have been taken up for construction in Ghaziabad during 1975-76 and 300 quarters are proposed to be taken up for construction during 1976-77.

(ii) 80 quarters have been taken up for construction at Indore.

(iii) In the case of Delhi the demand is on the basis of applications received in the allotment period 1972-74. For other cities, the demand is as on 1-1-1975.

Opening of North Eastern Hill University Campus in Nagaland

785. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the North Eastern Hill University, Shillong in the matter of opening campuses in Nagaland;

(b) whether the University has made any headway in tribal studies so far, if so, facts thereof; and

(c) whether Government are considering reservation of seats for local talents in the filling up of the teaching posts?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The Nagaland campus of the North Eastern Hill University was established in 1974. The Government of Nagaland has made available an area measuring 1200 acres of land as the permanent site for the campus.

(b) Yes, Sir. The teachers and students of the University are involved in studies relating to Tribal Economy, Languages and History. The University is also running a Continuing Education programme.

(c) Reservation of teaching posts for tribal people has been accepted by the University in principle; and the details in this regard are being worked out.

Time-Bound Irrigation Programme

786. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a time-bound irrigation programme for the whole country, if so, broad outlines thereof;

(b) state-wise figures of irrigated land with Central assistance;

(c) whether the matter was reviewed in a meeting of the Agriculture Ministers of the States held recently; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) It has been assessed that the ultimate irrigation potential would be about 107 Million ha. comprising 57 million ha. under major and medium irrigation projects and 50 million ha. by minor schemes. Against this, a potential of 21.4 million ha. by major/medium and 24.3 million ha. through minor schemes has been created by the end of the Fourth Plan. The Draft Fifth Plan envisages additional potential of 12.2 million ha. comprising 6.2 million ha. from major/medium and 6 million ha. from minor schemes. The balance potential is likely to be created during the course of next 5 to 6 Five Year Plans.

(b) Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation schemes are planned and executed by the State Governments. Central assistance to State plans is normally given in the form of block loans and grants and is not related to any individual project or sector of development. Irrigation of 20.22 million ha. by major/medium projects and 25.20 million ha. by minor schemes was achieved by the end of 1975-76. State-wise break-up of these is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See LT-No. 11114/76.]

(c) and (d). The position of irrigation development was *inter alia* discussed in the meetings with the State Ministers held recently. The States were requested to step up progress wherever found lacking by increasing plan sector outlays and institutional investments.

**Agricultural and Ancillary Industry
in Command Areas of River Valley
Projects**

787. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agricultural Finance Corporation has been asked to prepare plans for the development of agriculture and ancillary industries in the Command Areas of river valley projects in the country; and

(b) the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). At the request of the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the Agricultural Finance Corporation have drawn up project reports for integrated command area development of parts of the command areas of Gandak Sarda Sahayak and Ramganga Irrigation Projects of U.P. and Gandak and Sone Projects of Bihar.

In formulation of the project reports commands of minors/distributaries have been taken as project areas. Socio-economic and other surveys have been carried out. For on-farm development, estimates have been drawn up on the basis of survey of pilot areas covering a number of outlet commands. The aspects dealt with in the project reports include financing procedures, organisational arrangements, on-farm development, ground water exploitation, rural electrification and other schemes of rural development like fisheries, poultry, animal husbandry, horticulture, agro-based industries, custom-service units, arrangement of transport facilities including construction of roads, etc. The project reports cover command area of 21,280 acres in Gandak Project (U.P.), 16,600 acres in Sarda Sahayak Project (U.P.), 26,000 acres in Ramganga Project (U.P.), 11,300 acres in Gandak Project (Bihar), and 7,900 acres in Sone Project (Bihar).

Bangiya Sahitya Parishad

788. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Professor, Dr. Suniti Chatterjee has written to the Central Education Minister to do something to bring the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad out of woods and save it from a serious financial crisis;

(b) if so, what the Ministry propose to do for the old organisation of National importance carrying forward a longstanding literacy tradition; and

(c) if not, whether the Ministry is seized of the situation regarding the said Parishad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government had appointed a one man Committee to look into the functioning of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad and assess its financial needs. The report of the Committee is under consideration.

**School-wise Result of Delhi Higher
Secondary Examination**

789. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the students passed in Higher Secondary Examination in 1976 in various schools in Delhi in Science and Arts groups separately; and

(b) the remedial measures taken to improve the educational standard in schools where results are not satisfactory?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) According to the Delhi Administration, the percentage of students who had passed in Higher Secondary Examination in 1976 in various schools in Delhi is 59.7 for Science Group and 68.2 for Arts Group.

(b) The Administration have asked the Principals and teachers of schools whose results have not been considered satisfactory to explain the position. Certain other steps have also been taken, e.g.,

(i) Remedial teaching.

(ii) Emphasis on the regular attendance of the weak students.

(iii) Co-operation of parents sought to ensure proper attention being paid at home to the studies of their wards

(iv) Frequent surprise visits to the schools to ensure proper teaching.

(v) Recognition of good teachers and action against such teachers whose results are poor.

1982 Asian Games

790. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has applied to host the 1982 Asian Games;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the response received thereto;

(c) how many countries are likely to participate in the same; and

(d) what preparations have been made for the same so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (d). According to the President of the Indian Olympic Association, the Asian Games Federation has accepted the offer of the Indian Olympic Association to hold the Asian Games 1982 in New Delhi. It is not possible to say at this stage as to how many member countries of the Asian Games Federation will be able to participate in the Games which are scheduled to be held six years later. While a broad assessment has been made of the preparations that will have to be made for staging the Asian Games in 1982, full details will now have to be worked out by the Indian Olympic Association and other concerned bodies.

Primary Schools in Villages

791. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the number of primary schools are there in the six lakh villages of India; and

(b) the number of boys and girls who have become educated upto primary level in the villages during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) According to the latest information available, there were 3,71,208 primary schools in the rural areas of India, in 1970-71.

(b) Information in respect of educated boys and girls in rural areas by levels of education is collected by the office of the Registrar General decennially. The latest census relates to the year 1971 and shows 2,96,37,000 boys and 1,23,29,000 girls educated upto primary level in rural areas.

National Policy on Housing

792. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently Government has constituted a working group of experts for national policy on housing;

(b) if so, whether the group has submitted any report to the Government; and

(c) if so, main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir. A Working Group was appointed by this Ministry to examine all available material relating to housing and report on the areas for expert study.

(b) and (c). The Report has been received and is under examination.

New Rice Strains

793. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether institutes under ICAR have developed some rice strains;

(b) whether these are resistant to diseases; and

(c) if so, salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Several high yielding varieties which are resistant to some of the important pests and diseases have been developed under the All-India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project in which the Central Rice Research Institute,

the Agricultural Universities and State Government rice research centres are participating.

(c) The salient features of some of the important varieties are as follows:—

Vijaya—Resistant to blast and tolerant to green hopper; tolerant to tungro.

Ratna—Tolerant to tungro virus disease, and stem borer in the dead heart stage.

Jayanthi—Resistant to blast and tolerant to green hopper.

Vani—Resistant to blast and tolerant to green hopper.

RPW-6-13	}	Resistant to gall midge
RPW-6-17		
Sawthi		

CR 94 MR 1550	}	Resistant to gall midge and tolerant to brown plant hopper.
CR 59 MR 1523		

Jaya—Resistant to blast.

Other strains with multiple resistance are in the final stages of yield evaluations.

Improved varieties of Basmati Rice

794. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural scientists have developed improved varieties of Basmati rice;

(b) whether export earning are likely to be increased by these varieties; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The export potential of the new varieties is yet to be assessed.

(c) Improved Sabarmati, Pusa-33, PAU Mutant Basmathi 370 and RP 967-11-1-2 have good potential, scent and good quality characteristics. These are superior to the local types and may have potential for export market. Yield superiority ranges from 10—25 per cent.

Project on Juvenile Delinquency

795. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Social Welfare has sanctioned two projects on the juvenile delinquency;

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned to carry out these projects; and

(c) salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The Department has so far sanctioned two research projects on juvenile delinquency at a total cost of Rs. 85,330.

The project, "Study on Juvenile Delinquency in Greater Bombay" sanctioned in January 1976 to be completed in a period of about one year, will investigate problems of juvenile delinquency, adequacy of legislative provisions and availability of institutional and non-institutional services for delinquents in Greater Bombay.

The project, "Assessment of Delinquency—An Examination of Person-

ality and Event Interaction", sanctioned in November 1975, will study the personality characteristics of juvenile offenders in West Bengal and the factors which make them delinquents.

Enforcement of Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976

796. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the wake of the enforcement of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act of 1976, the Centre had recommended to State Governments a series of Complementary measures; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and State Governments response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Governments to whom the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 is applicable were requested to undertake the following measures which are within their legislative competence:

- I Imposition of tax on vacant urban land;
- II. Imposition of tax on urban land with buildings where such land is in excess of the specified limits;
- III. Imposition of tax on built up areas in excess of the specified limits;
- IV. Imposition of development charge on lands when they are developed;
- V. Imposition of conversion charge where the land is proposed to be used for a purpose different from that it is being used;

VI Imposition of restriction on transfer of agricultural land within the urban agglomerations without permission, and

VII Removal of certain types of restrictions imposed by the Master Plan/Zonal regulations/Municipal Bye-laws which militate against the concept of urban ceiling

The State Governments are generally keen to implement the above measures

Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons

797 SHRI D K PANDA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have a national policy on rehabilitation of disabled persons, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and steps being taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) and (b) The policy of Government is to promote the education, training, rehabilitation and welfare of the physically handicapped Pursuant to this policy, the following measures have so far been taken

- (i) Scholarships are offered for studies from 9th Class onwards to doctoral level, including vocational and correspondence courses
- (ii) Grants-in-aid are offered to voluntary organisations for the handicapped for construction of buildings salary of staff, purchase of equipment and furniture, purchase or transcription of books, Semi-

nars, Conferences and exhibitions, Research and surveys and publication of journals, pamphlets, books etc

(iii) To facilitate placement of the physically handicapped, a scheme for inplant training has been involved, and Special Employment Exchanges established Besides, National Awards are made for outstanding physically handicapped employees and their employers each year

(iv) The development of Scientific appliances as will enable the handicapped to overcome their limitations is being promoted

(v) To promote integration of the disabled with the general community, the concept of 'Integrated Education' is being popularised

(vi) National Institutes for the four major categories of the handicapped are proposed to be set up to serve as models, combining elements of research and adjunct services

Farm Research

799 SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether special chairs for farm research to strengthen fundamental research in agriculture are being set up;

(b) if so, where these chairs are likely to be located and their break-up,

(c) whether the response from Indian Scientists working abroad for filling up these chairs is not encouraging, and

(d) if so, reasons thereof and steps Government proposed to take/or have

taken to have eminent Indian Scientists on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir, Government have approved a Fifth Plan scheme for creation of Chairs of excellence at Rs. 3000 p.m. for Professors of Eminence and Professorial Chairs for National Fellows in the University professors' scale (1500-2500).

(b) These chairs will be located in Agricultural Universities, ICAR Research Institutes and some general universities. Exact locations are being decided on the basis of national priorities in agricultural research. Out of 35 Chairs proposed in the scheme, 10 would be Chairs of Excellence and 25 Professorial Chairs designated as National Fellows.

(c) and (d). Scientists abroad have not yet been contacted. Details will be circulated to Indian Scientists abroad through our Embassies, as soon as they are finalised.

Unsold Books lying with N.B.T. and Akademies

800. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether improper selection of books for publication by National Book Trust was responsible for 95 per cent of its books remaining unsold;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to stop its recurrence in future;

(c) if not, the other reasons for the books remaining unsold;

(d) whether similar conditions exist regarding publications of Sahitya Akademy, Lalit Kala Akademy & Sangeet Natak Akademy; and

(e) if not, percentage of their books, still remaining unsold?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (e). The percentage of total unsold stock, to the number of copies printed in respect of the different publications is as follows:—

National Book Trust—50 per cent of the publications of the last 5 years.

Sahitya Akademi—

29.2 per cent of the direct publications of the Akademi.

Lalit Kala Akademi—

Ancient art publications and Contemporary art publications 27.59 per cent

Multi-colour reproduction 66.88 per cent

Sangeet Natak Akademi—59.52 per cent.

It is not a fact that a poor selection of titles is responsible for the sales position of the publications. The titles are selected very carefully in respect of the specific areas of interest of the individual organisations and not on commercial considerations. The selections are made on the basis of the recommendations of advisory bodies, which consist of eminent writers, scholars and artists.

Lack of book-mindedness on the part of the literate section of the population, as well as the lack of the economic means to purchase books, are among the chief causes for the generally slow rate of sales even of books which constitute popular read-

ing. On the other hand, the books which are published with a social purpose, books (classics) which are brought out to promote the development of literature and inter-regional appreciation of literature, besides quality books on specialised subjects and those which have even research value, have all recorded an undeniably slow rate of sales. Nonetheless, the important fact is that the publications do not lose value with the passage of time.

The arrangements for sale of books are indicated below organisation-wise:—

National Book Trust

Since March 1976, the Trust has taken steps to modify the earlier Sole Selling Agency arrangements, towards gradual assumption of direct sales itself. This gives an opportunity to the Trust either to sell its language publications itself or through agents of its choice on terms most advantageous and convenient to it. The Trust has also succeeded in making arrangements for the sale of its English, Hindi and Marathi publications in the metropolitan cities of Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Kanpur and Pune. Steps have also been taken to strengthen its sales organisation and field representatives appointed to develop contacts with the book trade, libraries etc. The Trust has also entered into arrangements with the Publications Division for sale of its publications through their emporia.

Sahitya Akademi

Sales arrangements exist at the Akademi's office at New Delhi and its regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Besides, 18 book-seller concerns have been appointed as chief agents for sale of titles in some languages (viz., Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Malayalam,

Marathi, Oriya, Sindhi, Tamil and Telugu). The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has also undertaken to sell the Akademi's publications through its Sales Emporia. The Akademi has had the best results through its direct sales supplemented by direct contacts and other sales promotion measures.

Lalit Kala Akademi

The publications are available for sale in the Akademi's Office at New Delhi, as well as the Sales Emporia of the Publications Division located at Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, besides the Sales Depot of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, and the leading booksellers in all important cities.

The Akademi does not have any Sole Agent or other stockist, and handles all orders itself.

Sangeet Natak Akademi

Sales arrangements exist in the Sales Depots of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and in the Akademi's Office. A reputed book-seller (Munshiram Manohar Lal, New Delhi) has also been appointed on a commission basis for selling some of the major publications.

Buffer Stock of Foodgrains

801. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reached its target of foodgrain buffer stock; and

(b) If so, the quantum of foodgrains held by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Government had decided to build up a buffer stock of 7 million tonnes of foodgrains during the Fourth Five Year Plan. However, a Technical Group has been set up by the Government, which is, inter alia examining the size of the buffer stock of foodgrains that should now be created in the country, having regard to the production trends and increase in population and other relevant factors. A decision on the size of the buffer stock to be built up will be taken by the Government on receipt of the recommendations of the Technical Group.

The total stock of foodgrains (both buffer and operational) held by Government (both Centre and State) at the end of June, 1976 was about 17 million tonnes.

Kalamawadi Dam Project

802. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOT-KHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dudhaganga Project, commonly known in Southern Maharashtra as Kalamawadi Dam Project, is going to be a joint project between the States of Maharashtra and Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether the points regarding the requirements of the project in thousand million cubic feet, the likely changes in the canal alignment; the particulars of the crops for which the water may be used and sharing of the estimated expenditure have been discussed by both the Chief Ministers;

(c) if so, the particulars of agreement reached; and

(d) whether the project has been cleared after the award of the Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra have intimated that the matter has not been discussed by the two Chief Ministers.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The project report modified in the light of the award of the Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal is awaited.

Loss of Agricultural Production due to Failure of Monsoon in Kerala

803 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated loss in the agricultural production of Kerala due to the failure of Monsoon this year; and

(b) steps taken to give relief to the affected farmers and measures taken by the Central Government to help the State to tide over the difficulties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No specific report about loss to agricultural production due to failure of monsoon has been received from the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

State Government seeking Suggestion on New System of Education

804. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many State Governments have advised the Board of Secondary Education of their States to introduce a change-over to tenth class system instead of 11th Class in Secondary Education;

(b) if so, the name of the States where these changes have taken place and whether any suggestion in the matter was sought from the Centre; and

(c) on what basis the new system of education was recommended?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The question of introducing the new pattern of education 10+2+3 has been under consideration of the State Governments. The present position in regard to its introduction is given in the statement attached.

Recently a Framework for the 10-year School Curriculum was prepared by the National Council of Educational Research and Training and approved at the National Conference of Educationists, with representatives from all state governments. This Framework has been made available to all State Governments for adoption.

On the recommendation of the Kothari Commission (1964-66) the Government of India adopted the National Policy of Education in 1968 which proposed a broadly uniform educational structure in the country with the ultimate objective of adopting the 10+2+3 pattern. The Central Advisory Board of Education has also recommended that the new pat-

tern should be introduced throughout the country by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

Statement

The following States/Union Territories have already adopted the new pattern of education:—

- (1) Andhra Pradesh
- (2) Assam
- (3) Bihar
- (4) Gujarat
- (5) Jammu & Kashmir
- (6) Karnataka
- (7) Kerala
- (8) Maharashtra
- (9) Sikkim
- (10) Tripura
- (11) Uttar Pradesh
- (12) West Bengal
- (13) A. & N. Islands
- (14) Arunachal Pradesh
- (15) Chandigarh
- (16) Dadar & Nagar Haveli
- (17) Delhi
- (18) Goa, Daman & Diu
- (19) Lakshadweep

The following states propose to adopt the new pattern from 1977-78/1978-79:—

- (1) Haryana
- (2) Himachal Pradesh
- (3) Manipur
- (4) Nagaland
- (5) Tamil Nadu
- (6) Rajasthan
- (7) Orissa

The matter is under consideration in the following States/Union Territories:—

- (1) Madhya Pradesh
- (2) Meghalaya
- (3) Punjab
- (4) Mizoram
- (5) Pondicherry

Agreement on Subarnarekha Project

805 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether work on Subarnarekha Project has started, whether both the States of West Bengal and Orissa have signed the agreement, if not, what are the difficulties on the way, and

(b) whether the drainage in the lower basin of the river has started, whether the straight-cut to the sea has been approved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) The work on the Subarnarekha multi-purpose project has not yet started. The States of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal are concerned with the development of Subarnarekha water. An agreement has since been reached between Bihar and Orissa. The Government of Orissa and West Bengal have been requested to arrive at an agreement.

(b) The State Governments of Orissa have reported that they are investigating two drainage schemes namely Khajori and Chitai in the lower reaches of Subarnarekha. They have also stated that two proposals for straight cut to the sea namely Batagaon and Matikancha are under investigation at present. Model studies of the proposals for sea cut are also proposed to be carried out before a decision to start the work is taken.

Requirement of Teacher, due to New System of Education

806 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state how many more teachers will be needed for vocational training in India due to this new 10+2+3 system of education and whether it will give rise to retrenchment of some teachers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) Education being a State subject, the requirements of teachers will be assessed by the State Governments. Vocational courses to be undertaken will be determined after completion of surveys at the district levels which have already been undertaken by some States. The requirement of staff can be decided only after the courses of vocational study are finalised. The National Council of Educational Research and Training is helping the States in the conduct of surveys, preparation of curriculum and syllabus for vocational courses training of teachers of vocational courses. The implementation of the new pattern of education is not likely to give rise to retrenchment of teachers.

Female Education

807 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the target of female education in India in the Fifth Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI

D. P. YADAV): In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, the targets of enrolment of girls at the school stage have been indicated as under:—

Classes/Age-group	Percentage coverage in the corresponding age-group by 1978-79
I—V/6-11	82
VI—VIII/11-14	33
IX—XI—XII/14-17	15

Adult Literacy Drive in Fifth Plan Period

808. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any crash programme is envisaged for adult literacy drive in the Fifth Plan Period; and

(b) whether there is any foreign contribution for campaign on literacy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The Fifth Plan strategy envisaged large scale programmes of adult education including functional literacy linking them with social and economic developmental programmes. Major programmes are as follows.

- (i) Non-Formal Education for the age-group 15—25.
- (ii) Farmers Functional Literacy Project for illiterate farmers;
- (iii) Functional Literacy for Women;
- (iv) Non-Formal Education for Urban Workers;

(v) Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working in the field of adult education; and

(vi) Production of literature for neo-literates.

(b) No foreign contribution has been received for any of the above programmes except an assistance of \$8,500 (equivalent Rs. 70,960) received from UNESCO for a project of preparation of problem oriented learning material (proto-type) for specific learner groups for Non-Formal Education

“क्रिकेट टीमों” के बारे

810. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की वृत्ता करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 में किन किन देशों की क्रिकेट टीम भारत आने वाली है तथा किन किन देशों में भारतीय क्रिकेट टीम जाने वाली है, और

(ख) क्या पाकिस्तान के साथ भी दोनों देशों की क्रिकेट टीमों के आने जाने के बारे में बातचीत चल रही है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द मेताम) : (क) भारतीय क्रिकेट नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार नवम्बर, 1976 से फरवरी 1977 की अवधि के दौरान एक क्रिकेट टीम न्यूजिलैंड से तथा इंग्लैंड की एम० सी० सी० क्रिकेट टीम भारत का दौरा करेंगी। भारतीय क्रिकेट टीम ने 1976 के आरम्भ में न्यूजिलैंड तथा वेस्टइण्डीज का दौरा किया था। भारतीय क्रिकेट टीम को अप्रैल, 1977 तक विदेश भ्रमण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) भारतीय क्रिकेट नियंत्रण बोर्ड पाकिस्तान के क्रिकेट नियंत्रण बोर्ड के साथ दोनों देशों की क्रिकेट टीमों के बीच एक दूसरे देश में खेलने की सहायता का पता लगा रहा है।

चीन से पिंपरी टोम का दौरा

811. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या निकट भविष्य में कोई पिंपरी टोम भारत आने वाली है अथवा भारत से कोई पिंपरी टोम चीन जाने वाली है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सम्भवतः तथ्य क्या है ?

शिक्षा, और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द मेताम) : (क) भारत के टेबल टेनिस मंच का न तो चीन से किमी टेबल टेनिस टीम को आमंत्रित करने और न ही किसी भारतीय टेबल टेनिस टीम को वहाँ भ्रमण का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बामोदर चाटी निगम की कोनार तथा तिलैया जल परियोजनाएँ

812. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बामोदर चाटी निगम की कोनार तथा तिलैया जल परियोजनाएँ किस किस स्थिति में हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन परियोजनाओं के लिये कोई धनराशि आवंटित की गई है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ; और

(घ) इन परियोजनाओं पर कार्य कब से आरम्भ होने की अपेक्षा है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) इन दोनों ही स्कीमों का सत्रह बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल के बीच के अन्तराज्यीय मामलों में है। इन राज्यों से संबंधित विभिन्न विभागों के बारे में जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ बिहार में सिंचाई के लिए तिलैया और कोनार जलाशयों के जल का उपयोग भी शामिल है, करार करने के प्रश्न पर दोनों राज्यों के बीच आजकल विचार-विमर्श हो रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). इन स्कीमों के लिए पाचत्रो पच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान 10 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की, निम्नलिखित रूप में, अनुमानित व्यवस्था की गई है :-

तिलैया व्यपवर्धन स्कीम 4.00 करोड़ रुपये

कोनार सिंचाई स्कीम 6.00 करोड़ रुपये

10.00 करोड़ रुपये

योजना आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदन किए जाने की शर्त के साथ, 1976-77 की राज्य वार्षिक योजना में इन दोनों स्कीमों के लिए एक कोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(घ) इन स्कीमों पर योजना आयोग जूरी देने के लिए सभी विचार कर सकता है जब बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल के मध्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पहलुओं पर कोई समझौता हो जाए। बहरहाल इन स्कीमों का कार्यान्वयन इनके तकनीकी रूप से व्यवहार्य और आर्थिक रूप में सक्षम पाए जाने पर और राज्य सरकारों के पास अपनी वार्षिक योजनाओं में इनके लिए धन उपलब्ध होने पर निर्भर करेगा।

Land allotted to Cooperative Housing Societies by DDA

813. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cooperative Housing Societies which have been allotted land and given possession thereof by D.D.A.;

(b) the number of Societies which have made the full payment but have not been given the possession of land as yet;

(c) the time by which possession will be given to these Societies; and

(d) when land will be allotted to remaining Societies who have not been offered land as yet?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Cooperative House Building Societies are allotted land only by Delhi Administration. So far 93 such have been allotted land.

(2) 2 Cooperative House Building Societies have made payment but have not been allotted land.

(c) The question of allotment of land to these 2 societies has not yet been decided.

(d) There is no proposal at the moment.

Denial of readmission to failed students in Delhi Schools

814. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether readmission is being denied to students in Delhi Schools who have failed in Higher Secondary examination held in March-April, 1976; and

(b) whether any directive has been issued by Education Department in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). According to the Delhi School Education Rules, 1972, 'A student who fail at any public examination shall not, on that account, be refused re-admission in the school or class by the school from which he had appeared at such examination.' In view of this, the question of issuing any directive or instructions denying admission to failed students does not arise. There may be some instances where a student having failed in a particular school wanted re-admission in a different school and was denied admission due to other limitations.

Loan to Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi

815. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan requirements by the Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi;

(b) the money that has been earmarked or provided for giving loan to these societies by the HUDCO, L.I.C. and Delhi Cooperative Finance Society Ltd. during the current financial year and the rate of interest at which loan will be available; and

(c) the reasons for which the Delhi Administration does not give loan to these Societies while individuals can get loan from it for construction of houses?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) No such survey has been made.

(b) No separate amount is set aside for giving loan by HUDCO, L.I.C. Individuals schemes are received and are considered on merits.

(c) Loans given to individuals are under specific Social Housing Schemes like MIG and LIG housing schemes. Group Housing Scheme does not fall under any category of such schemes.

Excise Rebate on Sugar

816 **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to revive excise rebate on sugar in 1976-77 season;

(b) whether benefits of this rebate will be passed on to the sugarcane growers; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The various aspects of sugar policy for 1976-77 sea-

son, including the need for excise rebates, are in preliminary stages of consideration and it is not possible to say anything more at this stage.

Effect of Delay in Monsoon on Kharif Crop

817. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether monsoon delay this year has affected crop prospects for kharif season; and

(b) if so, the State-wise position thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). As per the available information, monsoon delay this year is not expected to have affected general crop prospects for kharif season although paddy crop is reported to have been affected to some extent, in parts of Kerala and Karnataka.

Loss to Cumin Crop in Gujarat

818 **SHRI W. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there have been reports of cumin crop in Gujarat being affected by pests;

(b) if so, whether any research is being done on these diseases; and

(c) whether Gujarat Government has taken any steps to prevent the spread of this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir, according to the State Department of Agriculture, about 70 per cent of the cumin crop in North

Gujarat was damaged by a disease called "oomin blight". The severity of the disease is attributed to the untimely rains and cloudy weather during January, 1976.

(b) Yts, Sir, the Gujarat Agricultural University is seized of the problem and has taken up investigations

(c) Yes, Sir, the State Department of Agriculture had issued warnings and guidance to the farmers for preventive measures through the press and radio and also arranged demonstrations for preventive measure against the disease

Irrigation Facilities for Chakra River Valley in Karnataka

819. SHRI P R SHENOY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Chakra river is being diverted from South Komona District in Karnataka under Kundremuk Iron Ore Project and if so, when,

(b) whether about 5000 acres of land in South Komona District will be left without any irrigation facility, and

(c) arrangements made for providing irrigation facilities to the people of Chakra river Valley?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) to (c) The Chakra hydro-electric scheme envisages diversion of waters from the Chakra river basin to augment the energy potential under Sharavathi Hydel Project. It provides for construction of two dams, one on the Chakra river and the other on the river Savehaklu, a tributary of Chakra and water conductor system. The scheme envisages supply of power to Kudremukh Iron Ore Project. Work on the project has been commenced

There is no reference to irrigation development in the Chakra river basin in the report on the Chakra Hydro-electric Scheme nor any report for major/medium scheme in the Chakra basin has been received from the State Government

Work on the Rajasthan Canal

821 SHRI P R SHENOY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 745 on the 19th January, 1976 regarding work on the Rajasthan Canal and state

(a) the length of the proposed Rajasthan main canal completed so far,

(b) the length of its branches and its tributaries and length completed up till now,

(c) the main items of works pending construction so far and when they are likely to be completed, and

(d) the total benefit that the Canal will bring to the country on its completion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) The entire length of Rajasthan Main Canal of about 400 Kms including about 204 Kms of feeder canal envisaged under Stage I has been completed

(b) and (c) The total length of branches and distributaries in Stage I is about 3000 Kms. The lengths completed up till now are

Lined	.	.	.	1 471 Kms.
Unlined	.	.	.	854 Kms.
TOTAL				2,325 Kms.

The main items of work pending construction are the balance works of Stage I and the works on Stage II of the Rajasthan Canal Project comprising of 256 Kms. of main canal and 3,500 Kms of branches and distributaries.

It is expected that Stage I of the Project would be substantially completed by 1976-77 except for lining of distribution system which would continue for the next three years. The schedule for completion of Stage II, construction of which is now in progress, is yet to be drawn up by the State Government. The Project is likely to be completed in the Sixth Plan subject to availability of funds.

(d) On full development, the Rajasthan Canal Project (Stage I and II) envisages irrigation in an area of about 1254 thousand hectares annually.

Agro-Industrial National Grid

822. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the need for setting up of Agro-Industrial National grid has been advocated by ICAR; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The concept of Agro-Industrial complexes has been initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to link production with processing and marketing in an integrated manner. A scheme for setting-up Agro-Industrial Complexes with collaboration from Bulgaria has been prepared by the Department of Food in Bihar and Karnataka. The I.C.A.R. has sanctioned Rs. 11,73,000/- for a period of three years commencing from 1st July, 1976, for testing different varieties of vegetables fruits and other crops in the Project areas

in the two States, as well as for finding out the possibility of application of Scientific Technology in the field, for production, processing, marketing and export. The detailed project is under consideration of the Planning Commission.

Central aid for Seed Corporation in Bihar

823. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar Government has requested for assistance in setting up Seeds Corporation in the State; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Bihar has recently furnished a copy of the Project Report for setting up of State Seed Corporation.

(b) The Government of India is examining this project Report and will take a decision after the examination is completed.

Coco-nut Board

824. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up Coco-nut Board; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a Coconut Board is being examined by the Government in consultation with the Coconut growing States. No final decision has, however, yet been taken.

Progress of Irrigation

825. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) the progress of irrigation during the year 1976-77 methodwise in the context of 20-point programme; and

(b) the target for remaining years of Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b) Under the 20-Point Economic Programme, additional Irrigation of 5 million ha is envisaged from major and medium schemes during the last 4 years of the Fifth Plan i.e. 1975-76 to 1978-79

Potential of 1.05 million ha was created during 1975-76. It is envisaged to create potential of 1.20 m ha during 1976-77 and the remaining potential in the last 2 years of the Fifth Plan.

Defects in Group Housing Cooperative Societies

826 SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR' Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) the reasons due to which land is not being allotted by the DDA to Cooperative Societies on plot housing basis while large number of plots have been allotted by it to individuals also through draw of lots,

(b) what are the various defects in the present cooperative group housing scheme which have been brought to the notice of the Government by the United Association of Group Housing Cooperative Societies and other agencies, and

(c) what steps have been taken to remove these defects?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) (a) There is acute shortage of land, therefore, it was decided to allot land to Cooperative Group Housing Societies only.

(b) The United Association of Group Housing Societies have represented that land should be given on cheaper rates near the place of duty of its members, that normal ground rent should be charged and the societies should be allowed to cover more area and loan should be given to the societies for constructing houses at cheaper rates

(c) No final decision has been taken

Filling of False Return by Land Owners in Union Territory

827 SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR' Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that some land owners have submitted and are submitting false returns for not surrendering their surplus land under the Land Ceiling Act in Delhi and other Union Territories,

(b) if so, how many such cases have been detected in Delhi and in other Union Territories,

(c) the steps taken against defaulters, and

(d) how many such persons have been detained under DIR, MISA and such other laws in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) to (d) No such case has been reported in the Union Territory of Delhi. No report has been received from the other Union Territories, namely, Pondicherry and Dadra and Nagar Haveli where land ceiling laws are being implemented.

Check on Rise in Food Prices

828. SHRI K. M. "MADHUKAR": Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has written letters to the Chief Ministers for the determined bid to halt the alarming rise in food prices over the past some months;

(b) if so, the gist of the said letter and the reaction of the State Governments; and

(c) how many hoarders, black marketeers have been arrested in the Union Territories and in various parts of the country after the issue of the said letters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Governments were requested to take necessary steps to arrest the rising trend in prices of food articles. They were also requested to intensify under MISA, DIRs and the Essential Commodities Act the steps against the hoarders, profiteers and those indulging in malpractices. It was also suggested that a review of the working of the public distribution system should be undertaken to see to what extent it needed to be reactivated. It has also been suggested that Cooperatives which might be holding stocks of cereals and pulses should be persuaded to sell the stocks at reasonable prices covering only their cost price and overheads.

The State Governments have intimated that they have sufficient stocks of foodgrains and are confident of holding the price line. It has also been stated that steps against hoarders, black-marketeters and other unscrupulous persons have been intensified.

(c) Action against hoarders, black-marketeters etc. is a continuous process and most of States and Union

Territories have reported that they have intensified the campaign against them.

Improvement of Football game standard

829. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any comprehensive proposal to improve the Football game standard of our country by forming a separate committee by the Government; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Steps necessary for the promotion and development of Football in India were recently considered by a Committee under the Chairmanship of the President, All India Council of Sports. The recommendations of the Committee have been endorsed to the All India Football Federation, the Indian Olympic Association and Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala for necessary action towards implementation.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-11115/76]

Protect Tiger and increase in other animal population

830. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether since the launching of "Project Tiger" not only has the tiger population increased but it indirectly helped other animals too including the endangered ones to multiply in the nine tiger reserves of the country; and

(b) if so, in what way it has helped to multiply other animals and reptiles?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRAHJUDAS PATEL) (a) Yes

(b) The philosophy of the Project Tiger is total environment conservation. Implementation of this philosophy has helped to rehabilitate the habitat of the wildlife. There are positive indications that not only the population of the tiger has increased but also the endangered species like Swamp deer in Kanha, the Rhinoceros, the Golden langur, the Caped langur and the pigmy hog, the clouded leopard in Manas and the Crocodile and chinkara in Ranthambhor, Gharial and crocodile in Corbett Park and other reptiles like Pythons, monitor, lizards etc have received protection in all the tiger reserves. Their population is also showing an increase.

Incentive to Writers for writing Books

831 **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Chairman UNESCO International Book Committee, Dr Sigfred Taubert expressed the view that book production in India is absolutely first class from the point of view of international standard,

(b) whether he had commented on the Indian book industry that the number of titles had grown immensely in the past few years and the quality and content were also very high

(c) whether Central Government offer incentive to writers of repute for writing books on different subjects and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b) The News Bulletin of the Federation of Indian Publishers reported that Dr Sigfred Taubert, who attended as a special invitee the Annual Conference of the Federation held on 28-5-76, "appreciated the Indian publishing which had been making rapid progress in the recent past"

(c) and (d) The Government is operating through various agencies several schemes to encourage Indian authorship e.g. UGC Fellowships to academics for preparing manuscripts of University level books in different disciplines, the scheme of the National Book Trust for subsidising University level books in English, national awards to authors for writing original standard University level books, Sahitya Akademi awards for outstanding books of literary merit, award of prizes to Hindi writers from non-Hindi speaking States, national prize competition of books/manuscripts for neo-literates etc

Aid from UNDP for development of Fishery

832 **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether India will receive an additional assistance of £24,78,800 from the United Nations Development programme (UNDP) for the second phase of fisheries exploration and development on the South-West coast,

(b) if so, whether this assistance of Rs 2 crores is very small sum as compared to the sum of Rs 160 crores allotted during the current Five Year Plan,

(c) whether UNDP contributed in the 1st phase; and

(d) whether it has given some survey research vessels?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The UNDP assistance for the second phase of the "Pelagic Fishery Investigation on the South West Coast" would be \$24,78,800.

(b) The entire 5th Plan outlay for Fisheries Sector is about Rs 160 crores. Perhaps a more apt comparison would be the relative contributions of the Government of India and the UNDP for the same Project, where the Government of India's contributions would be Rs. 17,461,000.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The UNDP has given two survey vessels viz., R. V. Sardinella and R. V. Rastrelliger.

World Bank aid for integrated Cotton Development Project

833. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any integrated cotton development project is proposed to be commissioned, if so, when is it expected to be completed;

(b) how the finance for the proposal are to be met and whether the World Bank/International Development Association is likely to provide some credit to the Project, if so, to what extent; and

(c) other facilities proposed to be provided under the project to the cotton growers and how many of them are expected to benefit under the integrated cotton development project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India is implementing an inte-

grated cotton development project with World Bank assistance with effect from 1976-77 and the same will be completed by 1980-81.

(b) Of total estimated project cost of \$36.0 million the World Bank has provided loan component of \$18.0 million and the remaining 50 per cent of the cost will be met by the Government of India, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the State Governments of Haryana, Punjab and Maharashtra, where this pilot project is being implemented.

(c) Improved production facilities being provided to the cotton growers under the project are as follows:—

(i) Supply of certified seed of improved cotton varieties.

(ii) Short-term credit to enable the cotton growers finance package of inputs.

(iii) Training programmes to educate the growers about improved agro-techniques.

(iv) Extensive cotton development service for individual farmer contact to increase the production.

(v) Provision of intensive insect and disease control service.

1,20,000 farm families are expected to get the benefit of above facilities under the integrated cotton development project

Additional storage capacity for Food-grains

834 SHRI DHAMANKAR:

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much additional storage capacity has so far been built or acquired by the Food Corporation of

India and by the Central and State Government Warehousing Corporations and how much more is proposed to be acquired/hired to meet the unusual problem of plenty created by bumper harvests and record procurement; and

(b) whether the offtake of food-grains by the State Governments has registered a steep fall in the recent months; if so, what are the reasons therefor and what measures are proposed to avert such situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The additional storage capacity built and hired by the Food Corporation of India is about 7.06 million tonnes between October 1975 to June 1976 including the additional storage capacity hired from the Central and State Warehousing Corporations. Every effort is being made by the Corporation to hire as much accommodation as possible from private parties etc. Proposals are also under consideration for creating additional capacity of about 1 million tonnes each year during the remaining period of the Fifth Plan.

(b) There has been reduction in the offtake of foodgrains by the State Governments recently. The pressure on the public distribution system has decreased with the easy availability of foodgrains in the open market at reasonable prices. It is not proposed to take any action in such a situation as this reduced offtake will enable the Government to increase its buffer stock.

शैक्षिक संस्थाओं द्वारा 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति

835. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कौन देश में सभी शैक्षिक संस्थाओं से 20-सूत्री शैक्षिक कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन तथा प्रगति सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करने तथा कार्यक्रम के बारे में अपने सुझाव देने के लिये कहा गया है ; और

(ख) ऐसी शैक्षिक संस्थाओं की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें कार्यक्रम का एक भी सूत्र संस्था द्वारा लागू नहीं किया गया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण विभाग के सचिव तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० शर्मा) (क) और (ख) : राज्य सरकारों तथा सब क्षेत्रों से अप्रैल-मई 1976 में अनुरोध किया गया था कि शिक्षा से संबंधित शैक्षिक कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन की प्रगति की समीक्षा प्रस्तुत की जाए। इन समीक्षाओं से पता चला है कि शिक्षा से संबंधित शैक्षिक कार्यक्रम सभी राज्यों और संघ क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वित किया गया है। विश्व-विद्यालयों तथा कालेजों के 3870 छात्रावासों में छात्रावास उपयोगी वस्तुएं दी गई हैं, जिससे 3,41,257 छात्रावासियों को लाभ पहुंचा है। पाठ्य-पुस्तकों तथा कापियों के मूल्य स्थिर रखे गए हैं तथा कुछ राज्यों में मूल्य कम भी किए गए हैं। स्कूलों में एक लाख से ऊपर पुस्तक बैंक तथा कालेजों में 2026 पुस्तक बैंक खोले गए हैं।

राज्यों में पंचायत राज

836. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के किन-किन राज्यों में पंचायती राज व्यवस्था पूर्णरूपेण लागू कर दी गई है ; और

(ख) वेब राज्यों में इस व्यवस्था के कम तक लागू होने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी. ए. ए. रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख) : पंचायती राज राज्य का विषय है। 1968 में मद्रास में ए. नुजुम मंत्रियों और सामुदायिक विकास और पंचायती राज के राज्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि पंचायती राज के तीन स्तरीय और दो स्तरीय इकाई के प्रश्न को राज्यों की संसद पर छोड़ दिया जाए। गठित की गई पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के स्तरों की संख्या के बारे में राज्यवार, स्थिति दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा-मंडल पर रखा जाता है। [देखिये संख्या एन टी. 11116/76]

Vacation of Government Quarters in Delhi

837. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

SHRI R. K. SINHA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) the number of Government servants who have been evicted from Government accommodation in Delhi since January, 1976 as they owned houses in Delhi;

(b) how many of such Government employees have not vacated Government accommodation; and

(c) the reasons for allowing them to retain Government accommodation so long?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) to (c). A Government employee who owns a house or part of a

house at the place of posting, is required to vacate Government accommodation allotted to him; but he has been given the option to continue if he pays licence fee for the Government accommodation at market rate. In pursuance of the above decision, 1967 Officers have vacated Government accommodation since January, 1976 and 1972 officers are still continuing on payment of licence fee at market rate. No employee has been forcefully evicted in pursuance of this decision from the Government accommodation under the provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

Non-Existence of Civil Amenities in New Resettlement Colonies

838. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons have been evicted from unauthorised/unapproved sites in Delhi during January-June, 1976;

(b) how many of them have been allotted plots/built houses;

(c) whether most of them are feeling great difficulty due to non-existence of civil amenities at sites where they have been removed; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) About 67,000 squatter families have been shifted during the period.

(b) and (c) All the families found eligible have been given plots in new resettlement colonies developed by Delhi Development Authority which have been provided with all basic facilities.

(d) Question does not arise.

Completion of Kanjira Puzha Irrigation Project in Kerala

839. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kanjira Puzha Irrigation Project in Kerala began with Rs. 3.5 crores in 1961;

(b) how much money is needed to complete the project; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in completion of the Project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). The Kanjira Puzha irrigation project was originally approved for an estimated cost of Rs. 3.65 crores in March, 1964. The project is at present estimated to cost Rs. 13.75 crores. The expenditure incurred on the project upto the end of March, 1976 was Rs. 4.84 crores, leaving a balance of Rs. 8.91 crores to complete the project. The delay in the execution of the project is on account of the inability of the State Government to provide adequate funds for the project.

Estimated Cost of Pamba Irrigation Project, Kerala

840. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the estimated cost of Pamba Irrigation Project (Kerala) in 1961;

(b) how many times estimated cost was revised and what is the present estimate;

(c) how much money has already been spent; and

(d) how many hectares of land are to be benefited when it is commissioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (d). The Pamba Irrigation Project was originally approved

in March, 1964 for an estimated cost of Rs. 3.83 crores. The cost of the project was subsequently revised to Rs. 20.16 crores in May, 1975. The cost was indicated as Rs. 22.16 crores during the Annual Plan discussions for the year 1976-77. An expenditure of Rs. 11 crores has been incurred on the project upto the end of March, 1976. The project on completion would irrigate an area of 44000 hec. annually.

Agricultural University in Gujarat

841. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the facts about the establishment and working of the Agricultural University in Gujarat state?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): The "Gujarat Agricultural University" was established in 1972. A statement showing the facts about the establishment and working of the University is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

The Gujarat Agricultural University was established in February 1972 and the State Government thereafter transferred teaching, research and extension training institutions to the University in June 1972. The University started with 3 campuses at Junagadh, Anand and Navsari where the Agricultural Colleges are situated. Anand Campus also had a veterinary college and a Dairy Science College. 42 research stations and farms were transferred to the University. ICAR coordinated Research Projects have also been transferred to the University. The University operates 13 Agricultural Schools, one Home Science School, four Gram Sevak Training Centres, two stockman training centres, a poultry training centre and an Irrigation Training Centre. An Institute of Extension Education at Anand now with the University is the regio-

nal centre for the training of extension officers and workers. This centre offers short-term and long-term training in applied nutrition programmes for gram sevikas and village level workers, social workers of voluntary agencies and also training to extension workers in small farmers agency programme, etc.

The fourth Campus, which will be the principal campus of the University, is being developed at Dantiwada. The University has proposed acquisition of about 1200 hectares of land of which about 600 hectares of land have already been transferred to the University and the rest is under acquisition. The projects proposed to be started at Dantiwada are:

1. Centre for research in arid and semi-arid zone problems.
2. Livestock Research Station.
3. Centre of Education and Research in Agriculture
4. Krishi Vigyan Kendra (Deesa)

The Master Plan for the entire area has been finalised and the projects sanctioned. As Dantiwada had to be started from scratch, the entire township is to be built. The cost of the township is estimated at Rs 284 lakhs during the first phase. Due to financial constraints, the State Government could not release adequate funds during the last 2 years for the development of the Dantiwada Campus. However, construction of buildings in the first phase was started in the last year and about 1/3rd of the residential quarters will be ready by February 1977. The administrative office functioning at Ahmedabad may be shifted to Dantiwada later this year.

The land acquired by the University has been put to use during the last two years for green manuring in the first year and for growing nucleus seeds.

The livestock research station is proposed to be started in an area of

nearly 200 hectares. An area of 300 hectares is set apart for arid zone research. 40 hectares is set apart for student farm and the rest will be utilized for growing nucleus seed and for production-cum-demonstration purposes.

A Krishi Vigyan Kendra will be started at Deesa where there was an agricultural school with an attached farm.

The University has switched over to a semester system with internal evaluation of students. It has introduced uniform syllabi in all colleges. A programme of faculty improvement has been undertaken. The syllabi are reviewed to make education more practical and problem oriented. It is proposed to strengthen the different colleges during the 5th Plan.

Dry farming research which is very important for the State has been recently strengthened. The disciplines of agricultural engineering and agricultural economics have been added in the dry-farming project operating at Rajkot. Groundnut is the most important crop of Saurashtra area and it is proposed to establish an advanced centre for strengthening research in groundnut and other oilseeds at Junagadh.

A farmers' training programme has been started at Deesa. During the Sardar Patel Centenary year, the University collected funds from the public and also with the grants received from the Sardar Centenary fund, 3 centres called Sardar Smriti Kendras are being started at Junagadh, Navsari and Anand. These centres will have a museum and information centre and a wing for various types of training programme for farmers.

The University has established a new faculty of basic science and Humanities and also the Faculty of Agricultural Engineering and Technology. It is proposed to have departments of Forestry and Fisheries as soon as research in forestry and fishery are

transferred to the University by the State Government

The total financial assistance to be made available to the University in the State Plan is Rs 9 crores. ICAR assistance will be available to the extent of Rs 25 crores.

The University, within the resources available, has tried to achieve integration of teaching, research and extension and has also strengthened and improved programmes in these directions.

12.00 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER TAMIL NADU
PAYMENT OF SALARIES ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.O.Ms. 1141 (Hindi and English versions) published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 5th May 1976 making certain amendment to the Tamil Nadu Legislature (Free Transit by Railways) Rules 1975 under sub-section (3) of section 14 of the Tamil Nadu Payment of Salaries Act 1951 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 11078/76]

ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL BOARD FOR PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF WATER POLLUTION FOR 1975-76. AUDIT REPORT ACCOUNTS FOR 1974-75, PRESIDENT'S ACTS UNDER TAMIL NADU STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) ACT 1976 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER URBAN LAND (CEILING & REGULATION) ACT 1976

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, for the year 1975-76, under sub-section (1) of section 39 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11079/76]

(2) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution for the year 1974-75, under sub-section (6) of section 40 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 11080/76]

(3) A copy each of the following President's Acts (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1976 —

(i) The Madras City Municipal Corporation Tamil Nadu District Municipalities and Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment), Act 1976 (President's Act No. 22 of 1976) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June 1976

(ii) The Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Laws (Amendment) Act 1976 (President's Act No. 23 of 1976) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June 1976

(iii) The Tamil Nadu Municipal Councils (Appointment of Special Officers) Act, 1976 (President's Act No. 28 of 1976) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1976

(iv) The Coimbatore Municipal Council (Appointment of Special Officer) Amendment Act, 1976 (President's Act No. 29 of 1976) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 11091/76]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 46 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum:

- (i) G.S.R. 493 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1976 containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 85(E) dated the 17th February, 1976.
- (ii) G.S.R. 716 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1976 containing corrigendum to the Hindi version of Notification No. G.S.R. 85(E) dated the 17th February, 1976.
- (iii) the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Amendment Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 685, in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1976.
- (iv) The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Second Amendment Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 718 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1976.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-11082/76]

HOUSEHOLD ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES (QUALITY CONTROL) ORDER, 1976

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Household Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) Order, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 388 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1976, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-11083/76]

FINAL REPORT 1976 OF WAKF INQUIRY COMMITTEE, STATEMENTS, NOTIFICATIONS, PRESIDENT'S ACTS ETC

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Final Report 1976 of Wakf Inquiry Committee—Parts I & II.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-11084/76.]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 —

- (i) The Sugarcane (Control) Amendment Order, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 484(E), in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1976.

- (ii) The Sugar (Price Determination for 1975-76 Production) Second Amendment Order, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 748(F), in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1976.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1'085/76.]

(4) A copy of Notification No. 28943/A1/75 1 (Hindi and English versions) published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 17th February, 1976 making certain amendments to the Tamil Nadu Sugar Dealers' Licensing Order, 1962, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11086/78].

* (6) Hindi version of the statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Gujarat First Amendment) Rules, 1976 published in Notification No. GHM/76/75/M/TNC/1075/134879-J in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 25th March, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11087/76].

* (7) Hindi version of the Explanatory Note about the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Gujarat First Amendment) Rules, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11088/76].

(8) A statement (Hindi version) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Gujarat First Amendment) Rules, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11089/76].

(9) A copy each of the following President's Acts (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1976:—

- (i) The Tamil Nadu Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Act, 1976 (President's Act, No. 15 of 1976) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th April, 1976.
- (ii) The Tamil Nadu Indebted Persons (Temporary Relief) Act, 1976 (President's Act No. 16 of 1976) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th April, 1976.
- (iii) The Tamil Nadu Indebted Agriculturists and Indebted Persons (Special Provisions)

Act, 1976 (President's Act No. 17 of 1976) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th April, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11090/76].

(10) A corrigendum (Hindi and English versions) to the Annual Report of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, for the year 1973-74. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11091/76].

CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION (2ND AMDT.) RULES, 1976, FOOD CORPORATIONS (AMDT.) RULES, 1976, RICE-MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION & LICENSING) AMDT. RULES, 1976 AND NOTIFICATIONS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Central Warehousing Corporation (Second Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 449(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 41 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11092/76].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.O.Ms. No. 4 (Hindi and English versions) published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 4th February, 1976 making certain amendment to the Tamil Nadu Warehousing Rules, 1953, under sub-section (4) of section 27 of the Tamil Nadu Warehouses Act, 1951 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976, issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11093/76].

(3) A copy of the Food Corporations (Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) pub-

*English versions were laid on 21-5-76.

[Shri Annasabab Shinde]

lished in Notification No. G.S.R. 491(E), in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11094/76].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) The Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control (Amendment) Order, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 944, in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1976.
- (ii) The Southern States (Regulation of Export of Rice) (Amendment) Order, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 945, in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1976.
- (iii) The Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 946, in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1976.
- (iv) The Gujarat and Dadra and Nagar Haveli Rice (Export) and Paddy (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 987 in Gazette of India, dated the 3rd July, 1976.
- (v) The Delhi Roller Mills Wheat Products (Ex-mill and Retail) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 456 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1976.
- (vi) The Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Second Amendment Order, 1976 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 480(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1976.

(vii) G.S.R. 1155 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1976 rescinding certain Orders specified in the Schedule. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11095/76.]

(5) A copy of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Amendment Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 490(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1976, under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11096/76].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955 AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF HARYANA AND TAMIL NADU AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATIONS FOR 1974-75

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) The Fertiliser (Control) Fourth Amendment Order, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 345(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1976.
- (ii) The Fertiliser (Movement Control) Third Amendment Order, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 348(E), in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1976.
- (iii) The Fertiliser (Control) Fifth Amendment Order, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 398(E), in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1976, together with corrigenda.

dum thereto published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1037 in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1976.

- (iv) The Fertiliser (Control) Sixth Amendment Order, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 418(E), in Gazette of India, dated the 23rd June, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11097/76].

(2) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Annual Report of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11098/76].
- (ii) Annual Report of the Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11099/76].

ACCOUNTS OF I.I.T., MADRAS FOR 1973-74
ANNUAL ACCTS. OF UGC FOR 1973-74,
VICTORIA MEMORIAL (AMDT.) RULES,
1976 & TAMIL NADU PRIVATE COLLEGES
(REGULATIONS) ACT, 1976

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI
D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay on the
Table:—

(1) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras for the year 1973-74 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology

Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11100/76].

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi for the year 1973-74 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11101/76].

(3) A copy of the Victoria Memorial (Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 797 in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1976, issued under section 5 of the Victoria Memorial Act, 1903. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11102/76].

(4) A copy of the Tamil Nadu Private Colleges (Regulation) Act, 1976 (President's Act No. 19 of 1976) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th April, 1976 under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11103/76].

12.01 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Factories (Amendment) Bill, 1976, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th August, 1976."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of

[Secretary-General]

Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1976, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th August, 1976."

12.1 hrs.

BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

(1) The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 1976.

(2) The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1976

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DEATH OF ONE HUNDRED BABIES IN TWO DELHI HOSPITALS BECAUSE OF HOSPITAL INFECTION

SHRI M C DAGA (Pali): I call the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Planning to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported death of one hundred babies in two Delhi hospitals due to indiscriminate use of antibiotics because of hospital infection"

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): Government's attention has been drawn to press reports regarding the alleged deaths of 100 babies in Delhi Hospitals due to hospital infection. Mortality among newborn infants is due to many factors including Diarrhoea Salmonella is commonly found in diarrhoea of infants, but Salmonella-Newport, which is a resistant variety, was detected

for the first time in Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital in September 1975. From then to date a total of 125 cases of this infection amongst infants were detected in three hospitals, out of which 43 have proved fatal. This was not due to indiscriminate use of antibiotics.

All Government hospitals in Delhi have adequate machinery to detect and deal with hospital infections, which can be of various types. However, in view of the importance of the matter, Government have set up a Group of four experts to investigate this new variety of infection as well as other hospital infections, and suggest further remedial measures within a month. A copy of the Resolution containing the terms of reference and composition of the Expert Group is placed on the Table of the House.

New Delhi, the 9th August, 1976

RESOLUTION

Increase in the incidence of hospital cross infection in Delhi hospitals has been reported in the recent past. Government has also learnt that a virulent form of infection, namely Salmonella-Newport, has been detected in the paediatric wards of some of the hospitals and this has also resulted in higher mortality of infants. The problem of hospital cross infection was recently examined in a joint ICMR-WHO Workshop on "Microbiological Investigations on hospital Cross Infections" held in January, 1976.

To determine the prevalence of infections in Delhi hospitals in general, and of the Salmonella-Newport in particular, the sources of such infection, their spread, the measures taken and those required to control the spread of such infection, the Government have decided to appoint a Group consisting of:—

1. Dr. L. N. Mohapatra, Professor of Microbiology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

2. Dr. R. R. Arora, National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi.

3. Dr. O. P. Sharma, Director Health Services, Delhi.

4. Dr. Sharad Kumar, Deputy Director General of Health Services, Directorate General of Health Services
Convenor

with the following terms of reference.

1. to investigate the appearance of Salmonella Newport in Delhi Hospitals its origin, the effect it has had in terms of mortality and morbidity and the measures that have been taken so far by the hospital authorities to check the spread of this infection;
2. to assess the effectiveness of the machinery that exists in the hospitals to monitor and control the hospital cross infections, and
3. to suggest measures for the detection and control of such infections.

The Group should submit its report by 15th September, 1976.

C. R. KRISHNAMURTHI
Jt Secy to the Govt. of India

जी मंत्री का नाम था: अध्यक्ष जी सबसे पहले तो मैं आप का आभार मानता हूँ कि आप ने इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न के लिए मुझे समय दिया और इस प्रश्न को मदन के नाने रखने का अवसर दिया लेकिन मैं एक बात की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब बयोवुड भरना है तो अतीत मतना है और जब बच्चा भरता है, तो भविष्य भरना है।

जैसा कि मंत्री जी बतलाते हैं कि इन देश के अन्दर से सवा से बच्चे, नवजात शिशु इस बीमारी के श्रेष्ठ हो गये लेकिन सवा बच्चों के भरने के बाद भी, यह हिन्दुस्तान ही एक ऐसा देश है जो कि नियतिवाद में

विश्वास रखता है और अगर कोई दूसरा देश होता तो वहाँ पर जन-स्वास्थ्य विभाग के खिलाफ काफी आवाज उठती। दिल्ली के 47 अस्पतालों में काफी बच्चों की मृत्यु हुई हैं और जगह-जगह मृत्यु होने के बाद भी आप का जन-स्वास्थ्य विभाग इस बीमारी को रोक नहीं सका और यह इसलिए है कि यह देश नियतिवाद में विश्वास रखता है और मानाओं ने अपने आंसू यह समझ कर पोछ डाले कि हमारे भाग्य में लड़का ही नहीं लिखा था।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में सवाल यह है कि जब आप यह कह रहे हैं कि सितम्बर 1975 में सबसे पहले लेडी हॉस्पिट कालेज में, जो कि बच्चों का अस्पताल है, इस बीमारी का पता लगा गया था और आप ने यह भी कहा है कि सितम्बर 1975 में सालमोनेला न्यूपोर्ट, जोफि: 1200 कीटानुओं में एक कीटानु है, का पता लगा और उस के बाद जनवरी 1976 में सफदरजंग अस्पताल में भी दो मृत्यु हुई और डा० के० डी० शर्मा ने भी आवाज उठाई, लेकिन आप ने इस बीमारी की रोकथाम के लिए कुछ नहीं किया। क्या इन लोगों को जमाने के लिए एलाम की घटिया बजनी चाहिए जो कि इस प्रकार की डेथ्स हो रही हैं और इन बीमारी को जांच करना जरूरी है। जब डा० के० डी० शर्मा ने आवाज उठाई, सफदरजंग अस्पताल में मृत्यु हो गई और सितम्बर, 1975 के महीने में लेडी हॉस्पिट कालेज में भी एक बच्चे की मृत्यु हो गई तब डाक्टरों ने कहा कि यह बड़ी रहस्यपूर्ण बीमारी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सालमोनेला न्यूपोर्ट की जो बीमारी है उस के कीटानुओं ने कैसे अस्पतालों में प्रवेश किया। इस को कैरियर करने वाले, इस को हारबर करने वाले कौन से लोग थे। वे नर्सों या कंपाउन्डर्स थे या कोई बंगाल के दूसरे लोग इस को लाए क्योंकि

[श्री मूलबन्ध डागा]

हमारे राजबान में तो यह बीमारी नहीं होती है और बंगाल और आसाम में यह होती है। आज तक इस बात का पता नहीं लग सका कि ये कीटाणु कौन लोग लाए। एक बच्चा मरा दूसरा बच्चा मर गया और सैकड़ों बच्चे इस तरह से मर गये और सैकड़ों माताओं की कोख खाली हो गई और वे रोने लगीं।

जयबहादुर शर्मा : डागा जी, जरा संक्षेप में तबाल लिखिये और भाषण मत दीजिए।

श्री मूलबन्ध डागा : पहला तबाल मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किस किस अस्पताल में कब कब कौन कौन सी तारीख को किस किस बच्चे की मृत्यु किस किस डाक्टर, नर्स और कन्सल्टांट के सम्पर्क में हुई और उस का क्या कारण था? एक प्रश्न मेरा यह भी था कि का उत्तर नहीं मिला।

दूसरा प्रश्न मैं यह करना चाहता हूँ कि जब सितम्बर 1975 में लैडी हाडिग कालेज के बच्चों के अस्पताल में सबसे पहले मालमोनेला न्युपोर्ट के कारण बच्चों की मृत्यु हुई और डा० के० डी० शर्मा ने भी इन बारे में ध्यान उठाई, तो उस के बाद आप से क्या प्रोकाशन लिये गिन्से बच्चों की मृत्यु न हो?

तीसरा प्रश्न यह है कि इन बीमारी को लाने वाले इस बीमारी के कैरियर कौन कौन थे और किन प्रकार आप ने इन को डिटेक्ट किया?

चौथा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या आप ने सारे उन अस्पतालों के प्रसूतिगृहों को या उन जगहों को बन्द किया, जहाँ पर ये बच्चे बराबर मर रहे थे?

पाँचवा प्रश्न जो मैं रखना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि आप के पास तारे सोहन मजूम

हैं और आप के पास एन० आई० डी० ली० और आन इन्डिया इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसेज जैसी बड़ी बड़ी संस्थाएँ हैं। इन संस्थाओं ने मालमोनेला न्युपोर्ट की बीमारी के बारे में क्या खोजबीन की है और अगर जांच की है तो ऐसे क्या उपाय बनाएँ हैं जिन से भविष्य में इस प्रकार की बीमारी की रोकथाम की जा सके।

एक बात और जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बीमारी के कारण जिन जिन माताओं और जिन जिन लोगों के बच्चे संस्था से चले गये, इस की जिम्मेदारी आप किन पर डाल रहे हैं और किन किस कारण से ऐसा हुआ है। क्या हमारे अस्पतालों में आज भी हाइजिन और सफाई की कमी है? क्या हमारे अस्पतालों में आज भी ठीक प्रकार की मेडिकल एड नहीं मिलती है? आज भी अस्पतालों में जिबर नेगलेजेंस के कारण मृत्युएँ होती रहती हैं। यह जो बच्चों की मृत्युएँ हुई हैं क्या इसके अन्दर यह कारण तो नहीं है कि प्रायर हाइजिन की कमी रही हो। मेडिकल एड की कमी रही हो? अस्पतालों में सफाई की बहुत कमी पाई गयी है और इससे भी बच्चे मरते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. I think the tendency in the House is somehow to convert the call attention into a debate and, unnecessary time is wasted. The rules are very clear. I shall quote: Rule 197(2) says,

"(2) There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made (but each member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a question...."

I will not confine myself very literally. You can formulate your questions and you can make two or three points but not put so many questions—1, 2, 3, 4 and 5—and you go on for ten minutes or 12 minutes and then the Minister

takes another ten minutes and thus it is converted into a debate. I would request the hon. Members—because I am allowing more call attentions—to confine themselves to half an hour to the whole thing in general cases and in some cases which are very important the whole thing may take not more than 25 to 40 minutes.

SHRI M. C. DAGA Mr Speaker Sir, this is the practice that generally in a particular call attention, in the House, the Minister makes a statement and then he gives replies to questions. I shall put specific questions in future if you want.

MR. SPEAKER I have cited the rule. That is for your guidance.

DR. KARAN SINGH Sir, I entirely agree with the hon. Member when he says that the death of a child is always more poignant and tragic even than perhaps the passing away of somebody in ripe old age because, the man in his ripe old age has fulfilled most of his points. The point is this: I can assure the hon. Member that I myself have been deeply concerned not only with regard to this particular instance but generally with regard to others. He rightly raised the question of hygiene and the rate of infection in hospitals in general. I shall deal with them briefly. On salmonella, in fact there was a WHO and ICMR Workshop on microbiological investigations in Nosocomial and Streptococcal Infections which was held in January this year and we are following this up very closely in order to see what needs to be done to lower the infection rate. The reasons for these infections have got to be understood; sometimes there are carriers, sometimes the mother is infected and sometimes there are infections within the hospital itself. Some of these children were born in this hospital while some of them came here immediately after their birth. Some of the children were born somewhat prematurely and, as you know, for the child born prematurely, the defence mechanism is not adequately

developed and therefore the rate of mortality is somewhat high. In any case, we would now set up not only a group to look into these but I shall have a series of personal meetings. I would like to admit that the rate of infection in the hospitals in this country is still unexceptionally high. Delhi should be a model for the rest of the country. I am not at all satisfied with the present rate of infections and I am trying to see what measures need to be taken. These measures will include extending the hospitals and giving more and more staff, particularly nursing staff and by providing clean and sterilised facilities for the children whenever they are born and also of educating the community in general with regard to the health practices and with regard to keeping the babies clean, we are taking a series of measures which will need to be taken.

I would only like to submit to my hon. friend Shri Daga that there is no question of any complacency, or anybody having to be awakened. Certainly we have been aware of this and we are taking the steps that are necessary to meet it.

Nobody can assure that hospital infections will not take place. Child mortality even in more advanced countries is an unfortunate fact of life. All we can ensure is—as Mr Daga said—that due to negligence, lack of cleanliness or due to hygiene there should be no avoidable deaths.

I am grateful to Mr Daga for having given me the opportunity to say on the floor of the House that as soon as the report of this high-powered committee, in which high-level officers of my Ministry and the Delhi Administration are involved, is received by me I will initiate immediate action on whatever necessary steps are required to be taken to improve the facilities here.

12.15 hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

EIGHTEENTH REPORT

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): I beg to lay on the Table the Eighteenth Report of the Committee of Privileges.

12.15½ hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

(i) CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF ARCHAEOLOGY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of paragraph 1 of the Government of India, Archaeological Survey of India, Resolution No. 31-1-76-M, dated the 1st May, 1976, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves, to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

MR. SPEAKER. The question is

"That in pursuance of paragraph 1 of the Government of India, Archaeological Survey of India, Resolution No. 31/1/76-M, dated the 1st May, 1976, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members amongst themselves, to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) COURT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

SHRI D. P. YADAV: I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (xvi) of clause (1) of Statute 2 of the Statutes of the University of Delhi, the members of this House

do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Court of the University of Delhi. The members so elected shall not be the employees of the University of Delhi or of a recognised College or Institution of that University."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (xvi) of clause (1) of Statute 2 of the Statutes of the University of Delhi, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner, as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Court of the University of Delhi. The members so elected shall not be the employees of the University of Delhi or of a recognised College or Institution of that University."

The motion was adopted.

12.17 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (TAMIL NADU), 1976-77.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Sir, I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Tamil Nadu for the year 1976-77.

12.17½ hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PONDICHERY), 1976-77.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Sir, I beg to present a statement showing supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the year 1976-77.

12.18 hrs.

INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY (ACQUISITION OF SHARES) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition of certain shares of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited with a view to securing the proper management of the affairs of the Company and the continuity and development of the production of goods which are vital to the needs of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto

MR. SPEAKER: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition of certain shares of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited with a view to securing the proper management of the affairs of the Company and the continuity and development of the production of goods which are vital to the needs of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto"

The motion was adopted

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV S r, I introduced** the Bill

12.19½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE. INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY (ACQUISITION OF SHARES) ORDINANCE, 1976.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Indian Iron and Steel Company (Acquisition of Shares) Ordinance, 1976

12.20 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DISAPPROVAL OF THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1976

AND

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee on the 12th August 1976, namely:—

"This House disapproves of the Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (Ordinance No 5 of 1976) promulgated by the President on the 16th June, 1976".

and further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy on the 12th August, 1976, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971, be taken into consideration".

The balance time left is 1 hour and 15 minutes Let the debate go on for an hour I will call the Minister at about 2 15

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Yes

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) I will have to reply.

MR. SPEAKER. After that.

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द मैन्यूनी : (टिहरी गढ़वाल) : मैं श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी के रेजोल्यूशन का विरोध करते हुए गृह मंत्री द्वारा रखे गए संशोधन विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मोसा का ज्यादा सम्बन्ध हमारी एमरजेंसी से है। यह हमारे देश के 60 करोड़ लोगों के हित के लिए आवश्यक है। इसलिए

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary. Part II, section 2, dated 16-8-76.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री परिपूर्णचन्द वैष्णवी]

मीसा का जाने जारी रहना इच्छित भी आवश्यक है क्योंकि अभी तक एमरजेंसी की स्थिति है और देश संकट की स्थिति में से हो कर बच रहा है । देश की सारी जनता ने इसका स्वागत किया है । विदेशों में भी कुछ तत्त्व हैं जोकि हमारे देश की नीतियों का और कार्यक्रमों का विरोध करते रहे हैं । मीसा का विरोध भी उन्होंने किया है । विरोधी पक्ष के वे लोग जो कि मीसा का विरोध कर रहे हैं यह देख नहीं पाए हैं कि बहुत से इकोनोमिक आर्गुमेंट्स, स्पेसर्ज को इनके अंतर्गत गिरफ्तार किया गया है, ऐसे तत्वों को किया गया है जंकि समाज विरोधी रहे हैं और जब मीसा का विरोध करते हैं तो यह सब साबित करता है कि वे इसका ही समर्थन अत्यन्त का से कर रहे हैं । वे यह देख नहीं पाए हैं कि वे किस बात की दलील पेश कर रहे हैं । मैं उनकी इन बात का समर्थन कर सकता था, उनकी आशयनाओं की कद्र कर सकता था अगर वे कहते कि समुक्त पार्टी के व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किया गए हैं यद्यपि सही बात यह है कि उनकी गिरफ्तारी के पीछे भी बड़ी कारण मौजूद थे । आप एमरजेंसी से पहले की स्थिति की कल्पना करे, किस प्रकार वे समाज विरोधी तत्वों का साथ देने थे, किस प्रकार देश में अराजकता की स्थिति पैदा करने की कोशिशें उन्होंने की थीं । इन्हीं कारणों की वजह से एमरजेंसी लागू करनी पड़ी थी । मेरा निवेदन है कि दो हजार से अधिक स्मैगलर और इकोनोमिक आर्गुमेंटर्स इस समय जेलों में बन्द हैं । अब इसका विरोध करते समय एक शब्द भी आपके मुह से इनके बारे में नहीं निकला है और यह आपने नहीं कहा है कि ऐसा करके आपने ठीक किया है

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
This Bill has nothing to do with economic offenders That Bill is coming up next time tomorrow or the day after I made it very clear in my speech that this Bill has nothing to do with econo-

mic offenders, smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers. Why does he say that I did not oppose or say anything about it. What is the good of saying this?

श्री परिपूर्णचन्द वैष्णवी : आपको याद होगा कि एमरजेंसी लागू होने से पहले यही इकोनोमिक आर्गुमेंटर्स अराजकता की वजह से आ कर तरह तरह के बहाने करके जेलों से निकल जाते थे । कानून की कमियों का सहारा ले कर वे गिरफ्तार नहीं हो पाते थे । हम इस बात को भी जानते हैं कि बहुत से तत्त्व देश में हैं जोकि राजनीति का बाना पहने हुए हैं किन्तु उन्होंने हमेशा उन समाज विरोधी तत्वों का ही साथ दिया है और देश को कमजोर करने की कोशिश की है । मीसा को लागू करना क्यों अनिवार्य हो गया था । इन में नहीं चाहता हूँ । लेकिन हम देखें कि मीसा लागू होने के बाद ज़ायों में कमी आई है उत्पादन बढ़ा है, हड़तालें बंद कर दी गई हैं समाप्त हो गई हैं । मैं मुश्किल इन बात पर जोर देना चाहता हूँ कि देश में राजनीतिक अस्थिरता पैदा करने की कोशिश की गई थी उ.को रोक़ा गया है ।

हमारे श्री दत्तजित गुप्त जी ने बहुत ही सतुलित भाषण दिया है । मैं उसका स्वागत करत हूँ । उन्होंने बहुत सी बातों का विश्लेषण किया है । उन्होंने बहुत ही स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा है कि इकोनोमिक आर्गुमेंटर्स के खिलाफ और सब्ज कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिये थी । तोड़फोड़ करने वाले तत्वों ने कांग्रेसों में या भाषणों में तो यह कहा कि उनकी यह मान्यता नहीं है और इन में वे विश्वास नहीं करते हैं लेकिन व्यवहार में जब हम उनके कामों को देखते हैं तो पाते हैं

कि उन्होंने केवल साथ देना ही अपेक्षा की स्थिति पैदा करने की कोशिश की है।

मैं यहाँ पर यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ स्थानों पर, इस में कोई संशय नहीं है कि एम० आई० एस० ए० का दुस्वयोग हुआ है और हमारी नीकरगाहों में भी इन का दुस्वयोग करने की कोशिश की है। इन से लोगों में भारत की मानना पैदा हो सकती है। इसलिये मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मुख्य मंत्रियों को आदेश दिया था, गृह मंत्रालय की तरफ से राज्यों के चिकित्सेन्द्रों को आदेश दिये गये थे कि इन का सबरी से पालन होना चाहिये जो लोग देश की एकता, स्थिरता और देश की उन्नति के मार्ग में बाधक हैं उन के खिलाफ कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिये, किन्तु निरपराध व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होनी चाहिये बल्कि आम आदमी को विश्वास होना चाहिये कि एम० आई० एस० ए० जनता के हित के लिये लागू किया गया है।

अन्त में मेरा निवेदन है कि जब तक हमारा देश आर्थिक संकट से गुजर रहा है तब तक एन्ट्रेंजों कायम रहनी चाहिये, और जब तक एन्ट्रेंजों हैं तब तक एम० आई० एस० ए० लागू रहना चाहिये। आप सोचिये कि अगर एम० आई० एस० ए० उठा दिया जाता, जैसा कि विरोधी दल मांग कर रहे हैं, तो क्या स्थिति पैदा होती? आपात-कालीन स्थिति से पहले जो तत्त्व सक्रिय थे वह इन समय से गायब हुए हैं, बिल्कुल खत्म नहीं हुए, और बड़ी तत्त्व इनने आगे बढ़ाते कि उनको दबाना आसान न रहता। इसलिये एम० आई० एस० ए० लागू कर के गृह मंत्री जी ने देश के साथ भ्रान्त उत्पन्न किया है। माननीय मंत्री साहब ने इसका विरोध करते हुए ऐसी बातें कही जो असंगत थीं। आप को याद होगा कि इसी सदन में जिन लोगों ने अनुमोदन नहीं किया

का परिचय दिया वही लोग आज जनमत की दुहाई दे कर कहते हैं कि हमने जनमत की इच्छा की है। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस तरह की बातें करने वाले लोगों की जनता में क्या इमेज होगी और क्या जनता इन की बातों पर आस्था रखनी होगी?

इन कदमों के साथ मैं इस कानून की अवधि बढ़ाने का स्वागत करता हूँ और मंत्री जी को इस के लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
Sir, when this Bill was first introduced in this House I was one of those who, with my hon. friend Somnath Chatterjee, opposed this Bill on certain grounds. The leader of my group, Shri Indrajit Gupta, has made it clear that our stand is: not total opposition to this Bill. That is why we have decided not to vote for or against this Bill. The reason is clear. We do not want the anti-social and anti-national elements who had been arrested under MISA to be released. Our main opposition stems from misuse of power given to various police officers and state authorities under MISA. I shall confine myself to a few cases of defence employees who are behind the bars. The hon. Minister assured us the other day that he would consider those cases. I have already given Shri Om Mehta, his colleague, a total picture of the workers and trade union leaders who extended their wholehearted support during the emergency to the 20 point programme. Unfortunately even such persons are behind the bars. Four employees of the Ordnance factory at Ambarnath near Bombay are behind the bars under MISA for 6-7 months. One of our executive committee members of the All India Defence Employees Federation, M. K. Rahut, who was working in Calcutta, has been put behind the bars because he incurred the displeasure of an army major and protested against misappropriation of

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

co-operative funds by the army major who was commanding officer; he has been put behind the bars. Nine months have passed and he has not been released. What are the charges against those persons? Two workers of the ordnance factory at Katni, B. P. Sharma and another are similarly suffering. I had talk with the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh and he was surprised; he did not know anything about it. I referred the case to the Minister of Defence Production Shri Gadgil and he was kind enough to take up the matter with the state government. I hope he will also have a talk with the Home Ministry.

Even after this, in the clothing factory at Avadi, the General Secretary of our union, Shri V. C. S. Nair, who gave unconditional support to the implementation of the 20 point programme has been put behind the bar. The Security Officer of that particular ordnance factory reported against him and he still owes his allegiance to the DMK and not to anybody else. In the Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi, two of our employees, who are among the best artisans, are behind the bars. This House showered praises on the workers of this factory for producing the Vijayanta Tank which made a grave of the Patton tanks, given to Pakistan by the USA. In the ordnance factory at Varangaon in Maharashtra, the General Secretary of our union, Shri V. P. Sonar has been arrested on the 11th August under MISA. In the Kanpur IIT, the General Secretary of the Karamchari Sangh, Shri R. K. Tiwari is behind the bar.

I am prepared to sit with the Minister. Let him prove that any of these workers whose names I have mentioned in this House has done anything which is anti-social or anti-national or is against the progressive policies of the Government of India, including the 20 point programme. The

situation is being exploited by the right reactionary forces and by the extremists. They openly say to these workers, "You supported the 20-point programme and you are in jail". They are the General Secretaries of our unions. I request the minister to make a note of these cases. In Bihar, 24 comrades of our party are behind the bars under MISA. In Korba mines also so many employees are behind the bars under MISA. After the emergency was clamped, did we not fight the sinister and right reactionary forces with our back to the wall? Did we not hold the banner high and made their sinister plans inoperative? Is this the reward you are giving us for that? I am not speaking now as an M.P. but as the President of the All India Defence Employees Federation, which rose to the occasion during every external aggression, whether by Pakistan or by China. We gave unconditional support to the Defence Minister and the Prime Minister. I urge on the hon. Home Minister to call for the concerned papers and not to rely on the false and fabricated reports of the local administration. Let him sit with the Defence Minister and sort out these cases. I will be able to prove that all the charges against these workers are fabricated or manipulated. The only fault of these workers is that they are trade union workers and they have worked for the welfare of the workers. The officers are trying to get them arrested because of the past enmity and hatred towards them. When there was an attack against the workers, they fought against it. Is this the reason for putting them behind the bar? I request the hon. minister to ponder over this and not to give a stereotyped reply. Our workers are not afraid to be behind the bars. But it has created an extremely difficult situation for us to work in those particular units when we find that those who supported the government's progressive policies are put behind the bars. I have written to the Prime Minister. I make an appeal to the hon. minister and his

colleague to realise the gravity of the situation. Today the workers are simmering with anger. They know how to fight back but we have advised them not to agitate on this issue. I am sure some day the minister will consider their cases sympathetically and they will be released.

I am really sorry to use such expression. If I may say so, if these people are not released, it will hamper the production of these units. Of course, during Emergency they cannot raise their voice. If these workers who have supported the 20-Point Programme and Mrs. Gandhi's progressive policies on certain issues, are not released, Emergency or no Emergency, DIR or no DIR, MISA or no MISA, they will also show their strength. I do not want confrontation at this stage with the Government when we have to do so many things. So, I request the Home Minister to take note of this thing and give proper reply. I am prepared to accept his reply. Let him scrutinise all those cases. If even in one case it is proved that they have done something anti-national or anti-Government, I am prepared to resign. All the charges are false and fabricated and I would request the hon. Home Minister to kindly give me a chance to prove that these cases are false and based on past prejudice. He should not go by the report of the ordinary Police. I know they are simply misusing their powers. Today, bureaucracy and Police authorities are hand in glove with each other. These things are done to create hatred for the Prime Minister and her 20-Point Programme. The people are scoffing and laughing at us and ridiculing us by saying, look here you have supported the 20-Point Programme and what is the net result of that. The General Secretary and active workers who have supported the Government under the banner of All India Defence Employees Federation and fought internal and external aggression, are behind the

bars. I have no answer to it. I become speechless.

We support the progressive policies of the Prime Minister, but, supposing, the Defence workers decide to fight, please do not misunderstand them because they will fight in self-defence.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
I rise to support the Bill for the extension of the period of MISA because I feel that the discipline that has been brought in the country during last year must continue if this Nation has to make progress on the economic front and if we are really to win the war against poverty because democracy itself without discipline becomes mobocracy and anarchy. That is why our country was sliding into a period of anarchy, a period of lawlessness. I am sure, no person, who wants democracy, parliamentary democracy as well, to continue in this country, would ever support a state of anarchy.

So much was said about democracy. Waxing eloquent some of my friends like Prof. Mavalankar, Shri Shamim and others, say that democracy is in danger. Of all the things, even Mahatma Gandhi's name was invoked to support their argument. I would like to quote what Mahatma Gandhi said about democracy.

"True democracy is not inconsistent with a few persons representing the spirit, the hope and aspirations of those whom they claim to represent. The spirit of democracy cannot be enforced from without but it has to come from within. The spirit of democracy cannot be established in the midst of terrorism whether governmental or popular... In some respects popular terrorism is more antagonistic to the growth of the democratic spirit than the governmental. For the latter strengthens the spirit of democracy, whereas the former kills it.

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

I do not want anybody to give up his convictions or to suppress himself. I do not believe that a healthy and honest difference of opinion will injure our cause. But opportunism, camouflage or patched-up compromises certainly will. If you must dissent, you should take care that your opinions voice your innermost convictions and are not merely intended as a convenience party cry.

The highest form of freedom carries with it the greatest measure of discipline and humility. Freedom of discipline and humility. Freedom that comes from discipline unbridled licence is a sign of vulgarity injurious alike to self and one's neighbours.

In democracy, the individual will is governed and limited by the social will which is the State, which is governed by and for democracy. If every individual takes the law into his own hands, there is no State, it becomes anarchy, i.e. absence of social law or State, what lies destruction of liberty."

Therefore, Sir, even before Independence Gandhiji laid down the concept of democracy in so categorical a language, as I quoted just now. Hence all those people who think that . . . (Interruptions)—I have quoted from "Yojana" of 26th January 1976, page 37. It is a quotation from Gandhiji—So, as far as MISA is concerned, what does it actually hamper? I am one with those persons, Sir—and you have also stated last time that if there is any abuse or misuse by officials which, you concede, is likely to be there, you would personally look into it; and if it is brought to your notice, you will see to it that this abuse is stopped, or that misuse is stopped. What is the grievance?

The gravamen of the grievance that has been hurled or urged here in this House by the Opposition is that so many officials—police officials and others—are misusing the power under MISA. The Prime Minister the other day stated that she had repeatedly written to the Chief Ministers of the States that they should review these cases, scrutinize them carefully to see that in hard cases, if there are any, people are not detained. Nobody is interested in detaining people merely on suspicion. I can understand that in the earlier part of the imposition of MISA, there might have been cases where police, probably in their enthusiasm, have detained certain persons, being afraid of their activities; but now, over a period of time, we have had enough time to scrutinize the role that these people have played, their past record and what acts they are likely to commit or have committed. Therefore I would also plead, because I myself know of some instances, Sir, that some policy decision has to be taken in the case of old men. I know that old men above 70, suffering from paralysis—just because some years back they were on the record of the police as belonging to certain banned organizations—were taken in now. They are continuing to be in. I also know that as soon as such instances were brought to the notice of our Chief Minister, he immediately passed orders for their release. In the Centre also the hon. Minister must have given directions about such general matters about old people, young boys, sometimes students etc., As far as possible, a strict scrutiny should be made and let there be relaxation.

As the Prime Minister herself has said, she has taken measures to relax the rigours of the emergency, as much as she could. Probably, the detenus which the opposition has in mind are persons who are guilty

of some other offences, like smugglers and racketeers, and not the political detenus. What are we interested in? We are interested mainly in political detenus. If there are instances where the persons who are detained are not guilty of any subversive activities, you can bring them to the notice of the Home Minister.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is it a matter of dialogue between the Minister and the detenu?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am confident that the attitude of the Government is not to be vindictive, to victimise anybody. But, at the same time, it could not allow anybody to subvert democracy itself, or sabotage democracy, or bring about a state of affairs which will breed indiscipline in the country. That cannot be allowed. We cannot go back to a state of affairs of anarchy, not only this year or next year, but never. Therefore, I strongly support the extension of this Act.

Then as the Prime Minister stated, what is the response of the opposition? They say that they want the emergency to be relaxed. All right, we agree to it. Now all their top leaders are out in the country. Have they in any manner shown that they want the state of discipline in the country to be continued? What is your idea of normalcy?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is your idea of normalcy?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: My idea is that discipline should continue. That is the condition for democracy. If MISA is necessary to bring about that discipline, I would say that it should be made a permanent statute. This emergency is *Anushasan Parva*, and it must remain for ever, if democracy is to prevail. Without that, democracy cannot prevail. So, this should be continued, unless you want

this country to be forced to go to a state of affairs that is found in some other countries where there is regimentation.

I would conclude by quoting what the Prime Minister said in her address to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference that was held here recently, and these are pertinent remarks:

"The inability to accede to power by democratic means may lead some parties to offer unconstitutional or extra-constitutional challenges."

That was what was happening in this country.

"For any democracy it is imperative to guard against such developments. It then becomes an onerous, if painful, duty to counteract them by constitutional remedies. The responsibility for preserving democracy is not confined to the ruling party. It devolves equally on the parties of the opposition and the people as a whole."

Before pleading for any relaxation, I would plead with the Members of the Opposition to search their hearts and try to play their role so that what you call relaxation may be increased.

I support the Bill.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (गान्धिया) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत संकल्प का विरोध करता हूँ और माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं जन-परियों से सीखा पर भाषण सुन रहा हूँ। हमारे साधियों ने कहा कि इमर्जेंसी से इस देश को मुक्ति मिलेगी और जाने माने वाला इतिहास जो है उसमें हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी को प्रजातन्त्र का हतारा कहा जायेगा, फासिस्ट कहा जायेगा—इसका हम बोर विरोध करते हैं। हम अपने साधियों से पूछना चाहते हैं कि इमर्जेंसी से पहले संसद सदस्यों और विधायकों ने

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

रिवाज़ और पिस्तौल दिबा कर हस्तीफा लिया जा रहा था और उनके पीटा जा रहा था क्या वह सब प्रजातन्त्र की रक्षा करने के लिये किया जा रहा था? गुजरात में जितने अगड़े हुए और जितनी दूसरी शर्मनाक बातें हुईं क्या वः सब इस देश की सुरक्षा के लिए की जा रही थीं? इस देश से बाहर और भीतर की प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतों ने आपस में मिलकर इस देश को गुलाम बनाना चाहा था, वह ताकतें इस देश के को अन्न के बगैर भूखा मारना चाहती थीं। इस देश में रेलगाड़ियों को चलने नहीं दिया जाता था। क्या यह बातें इस देश की आजादी के लिए की जा रही थी। आगे आने वाला इतिहास बतायेगा कि आजादी हमने ली है और उसकी रक्षा करने की भी हमारी जवाबदेही है और जिसको हमने पूरा किया है।

हमारे साथियों ने यह भी कहा है कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और कांग्रेस के लोगों ने फण्डामेंटल बात नहीं की है, बल्कि अपनी पार्टी की रक्षा—के लिये यह कदम उठाया है—यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। अगर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग और हमारी पार्टी के लोग पकड़े गये हैं तो इसका मतलब है कि हमारी नीकरशाही ने बिल्कुल ठीक काम किया है और ईमानदारी से काम किया है। हम पार्लमेन्ट के मेम्बर हैं, हमारी कांस्टीट्यून्सी में जो बातें होती हैं, हमारा अधिकार है हम उनको उठाये। संविधान ने और पार्लमेन्ट ने जो अधिकार दिया है बोलने का और बात कहने का, उसके बाहर हम कोई दान नहीं करते हैं और अपनी बात उठाते हैं अगर वह बातें नहीं कहें जायेगी तो फिर और कौन सी फण्डामेंटल बातें होंगी। यह बात मेरी सम्मति में नहीं आई। जब से हमारे देश में आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम लागू हुआ है हमारा देश नये युग की तरफ बढ़ा है, अराजक तत्व और प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियों

का उन्मूलन हुआ है तथा देश में काम करने का माहौल बना है। हमारे साथियों को बिबाई नहीं पड़ता कि आज बाढ़ियाँ कैसे चल रही हैं और देश में क्या क्या उपलब्धियाँ हुई हैं। जैसा कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री से साल किले पर कहा है कि हमारे देश के डाउन-ट्राउन, बैकवर्ड और कमजोर जो वर्ग हैं उनमें आजादी की लहर नहीं आई थी जो खेतहर मजदूर हैं उनको सांस नहीं मिल रही थी उनको राहत पहुंचाने में जो शक्तियाँ रुकावट पैदा करती थीं उनको आन्तरिक सुरक्षा कानून द्वारा रोककर इन वर्गों को आगे बढ़ाया जा सकेगा। हां, यह बात सही है कि कुछ नीकरशाही के लोगों ने इसका बुरा प्रयोग किया है। हमारा कांस्टीट्यून्सी में ही पिछले बीस वर्षों से जो हरिजन बसे थे, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के चेयरमैन श्री मुरली मनोहर ने उनको वहा पर बाहर से आने पर बसाया था उनको एनक्रोचमेंट के नाम पर हटा दिया गया जब कि वास्तव में उनका एनक्रोचमेंट नहीं था, उनको बसाया गया था। कलकटर ने सामन्तों के हाथियों को लेकर उनको उखड़ाया। अगर प्रांप्रिडियाँ पसन्द नहीं है तो उनके लिए अल्टर्नेट प्रेरेंजमेंट करके उनको हटाया जाये जैसे कि यहा दिल्ली में किया गया है। आज लोग वहा पर पानी में भीग रहे हैं और धूप में मर रहे हैं। इसी तरह में रसुडा में एक थानेदार ने मौसा में हरिजनों को बन्द किया है। पार्लिश करने वालों को बन्द किया गया है। हम नहीं कहते कि नीकरशाही के सभी लोग ऐसे हैं लेकिन अगर वही पर एक ध अधिकारी ऐसे है तो उनको रोक-थाम के लिए प्रदर्शनी या जिला स्तर पर कोई सस्या होनी चाहिए। जो इस तरह की बातें होती हैं उनकी रोक-थाम हो सके। इस कानून को लागू करने का हमारा मुख्य उद्देश्य यही है कि जो गरीब हैं, पिछड़े वर्ग के हैं, जिनका विकास नहीं हो पा रहा था, जब भी उनके लिये कोई कार्यक्रम

हुक होता था, उस में घनेको प्रकार की बाधाएँ होती थीं, जब उन तत्वकों का सम्बन्धमें सही तरीके से हो। यही मुझे निवेदन करना है।

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHA-PATRA (Balasore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, extension of the period of MISA is going to give solace to those persons who want to carry forward the 20-point programme of the Prime Minister. In a country which is faced with on sloughs from Right Reactionary and Fascist forces, MISA is a boon to us, because it is the iron rod which a ringmaster uses to control a tiger. Government is the ring-master and it is controlling the Fascist and Right Reactionary forces with this rod. In a socialist country where the people think of equality, where the people think of socialism and where the people think of having an egalitarian society, there has also to be control on these forces by means of Government orders.

We have enjoyed unlimited democracy during the last 25 years. Students, teachers, lawyers, businessmen and everybody else thought that each was enjoying his liberty to a vast extent in this period of restraint. This period of one year may have been an era of restraint or may have been an era of discipline, but we have to discipline every type of person who is interested in sabotaging our sense of discipline. In this year of discipline, prices have been controlled and inflation has been controlled through disciplinary and educative measures. Big business has been controlled to the extent that they have now agreed to the dictates of Government. Smuggling has been checked to a very large extent and smugglers who are operating from Kuwait and certain Arab countries are so much restrained in their activities and so much frustrated that they think that they are probably doomed. During my tour of the Arab countries, various people, especially

in Kuwait, told me that the Emergency in India has curbed to a large extent the movements of the smugglers in these Arab countries. Then, bad characters also, have been hauled up. In the streets of Delhi it was impossible for women to move about after 10 o'clock in the night, but it is now safe. A Police officer told me that two years ago it was so difficult for the people to move about in the streets, but it is now calm because bad characters have been hauled up. But, at the same time, I must give a cautious warning to the Administration. Our Prime Minister had told the Inspector-General of Police to tell the Chief Secretaries and other officials that the MISA should not be used recklessly. Yet, as the Hon. Minister had said, in certain cases, instead of the MISA being used against persons who are anti-national, who are anti social and who want to curb our democracy, it is being used for personal vendetta against certain persons. I have seen this in my State of Orissa and I pointed this out last time also; he is aware of it. But, of course, there has been caution from the Prime Minister to the Chief Ministers that this MISA should be used only against persons who are against the implementation of the 20-point programme and who are against the four-point programme and the five-point programme of Sanjay Gandhi and who are against the democratic spirit that has been unleashed by the Government during this period of Emergency.

The manipulation of foreign exchange by smugglers has been curbed to a large extent by the MISA, and because of the COFEPOSA Act there are more than a thousand people behind the prison bars today, who had tried to smuggle out our money into other countries.

Sir, there has been pressure on the Government from various sources that persons who are in jail should be released. Persons who are in England, persons who are in the United States,

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra]

persons who are in Canada, Germany... ..

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 p.m. The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock).

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Three Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DIS-
APPROVAL OF THE MAINTENANCE
OF INTERNAL SECURITY (AMEND-
MENT) ORDINANCE, 1976 AND
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL
SECURITY (SECOND AMENDMENT)
BILL—Contd.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while concluding my speech on this MISA, I would like to refer to a directive which was issued by the Hon. Minister Shri Om Mehta on behalf of the Home Ministry to all the State Governments, to use the MISA against black-marketeers, racketeers and economic offenders. This directive was issued on the 18th of July 1976 and it was appreciated by a very large section of the people. We know that there are political opponents; there are parties which believe in aggressive Leftist designs; there are Parties which believe in communalism and there are Parties which intend to subvert our economic rights; but the most dangerous element in our country today is a section of the people which is indulging in economic racketeering. They want to subvert our economic standing. The MISA should be used mainly against those people.

Now, Mr. D. N. Tiwari, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, said a few weeks ago that he would like to use the MISA against those who are corrupt. There are officers in our bureaucracy—IAS officers, IPS officers, Engineers etc.—who are very corrupt. During the last 27 years, a section of

the bureaucracy enriched themselves through the contractors and it is they who had helped the smugglers and economic offenders. The Income Tax officials and Engineers have been hands-in, gloves with the contractors who have absolutely reduced our economic standing. The MISA should be used against these officers. I congratulate Mr. Tiwari for having spoken frankly.

Many years before Independence, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru said that we should hang economic offenders from the nearest lamp-post. If the law does not permit that and we cannot hang them, we can at least send them to the prison houses under the MISA. If that is done, a large section of our people will be very much happy.

While concluding, I will make another fervent appeal to the Home Minister. There are many persons suffering under MISA; there are helpless and poor people who have been sent to prison mainly because of personal vendetta of certain police officers, and their families are in a ruinous condition. The Kerala Government have decided to give between Rs 50 and 150 to them. Their children have not made any mistake; their wives have not made any mistake; it is the husbands who may have done any mistake. Therefore, while congratulating the Kerala Government, I would request that the Home Ministry which has the power to review cases, may undertake a review and if they feel in their discretion that there are cases where help is necessary, they may, by using their discretion, by their benevolent consideration, try to help such families.

I support this move by the hon. Home Minister and I hope that the MISA will be utilised in the best possible manner against the economic offenders and against those who want to subvert our economy and jeopardise our progress and the implementation of the 20-point programme of our esteemed Prime Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: By an earlier decision, the Home Minister is to reply at 2.15 p.m. There are ten minutes; at the most, I can accommodate two more Members if they agree to abide by an allotment of five minutes each.

Dr. Kailas

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by the Home Minister for extending the period of arrest under MISA and oppose the Resolution moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee. This motion has been brought forward by the Home Minister because the situation is still grave, and before any suggestion of Mr. Somnath Chatterjee is taken care of, we must take care of our country first and think for the benefit of teeming millions, who were suffering so much before Emergency and MISA were applied.

Mr. Somnath Chatterjee spoke in a very angry mood because the plan of his Party to use violent and extra-Constitutional means came to an end and, perhaps, because this Group has been dislodged from their efforts to create chaos and anarchy in the country. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee is right, as a member of the Opposition Party, in moving the Resolution for which I have no grievance, but he must understand the larger implications of the MISA on the country and the achievements that have come in the last twelve months during the operation of Emergency and MISA and then press for his resolution.

I think, Mr. Indrajit Gupta and his Party have decided to remain neutral when voting takes place; he has explained why he has taken this attitude. But may I request him to oppose when voting takes place on the Resolution of Mr. Somnath Chatterjee? I agree with Shri Indrajit Gupta that those persons who have been honest, labour unionists or party workers should not have been arrested. But can he stand guarantee that those

labour leaders would not instigate the workers to produce less in factories or create chaos in the factories and that his party men would not teach violent agitations to the landless labour or the persons affected by the recent measures against money-lenders or on anything which is shown in the 20-point programme which, Mr. Indrajit Gupta and his Party has already said, they are supporting. 'Supporting' does not mean that you create chaos in the places where they are working in the name of 20-point programme and teach the people to take to violent means for redress under the 20-point programme. The Govt. can not afford to take risk in law and order question.

I think, the Home Minister will agree that there have been mala fide arrests by over-enthusiastic officers or by certain officers just to take revenge for some old, personal grievances. I would suggest that the Advisory Committee, under the chairmanship of Chief Minister, may get the cases of those who have been recommended by MPs be examined by an independent and impartial officer without believing in the police reports which have been concocted and then decide the cases. Secondly, all those cases which have been recommended by the Chief Minister or the State Government for release, as mentioned by Mr. Salve and also by myself, should be considered by the Home Ministry at the Centre and they should see that they are released.

I would say that *suo motu* all cases of school and university teachers, doctors, engineers and intellectuals be examined afresh. If they give an undertaking in writing that they have nothing to do with any violent agitation and that they would behave like an honest and good citizen, they must be released, or released on parole so that they can establish what they have given in writing.

Before I conclude, I would ask a few questions to the Home Minister. Will you have a better review com-

[Dr. Kailas]

mittee? Today, though the Chief Minister sits as Chairman of the review Committee, he has perhaps to depend on the police records and I am sorry to say that our cry, our letters after letters have fallen on deaf ears. Certain innocent persons have been kept in custody beyond a period of 8-12 months just on suspicion and the entire family has been ruined. I am talking of those boys, teachers and professors whose families have been badly affected. It is not only the person who has been arrested suffers but his family, his wife and his other relations are also getting affected economically. Politically also it is going against this Government for nothing. Will the Home Minister agree to give us a break-up of arrests in the different States in the categories, not of smugglers, hoarders or black-marketers, but students, teachers and such political leaders who perhaps did not belong to any banned organization? I am sure, the Home Minister will be good enough to do this. He has always given due consideration to the representations which I have sent to him. On my representation to him, one person has been brought out on parole and another person has been released, because he was convinced that the Shiv Sena people were responsible for creating trouble and not these people. Before I sit down, I would give two names, one is Dr. Prashant Kumar and the other is Shri Sheth of Delhi University. They are innocent people and have been harassed unnecessarily. Their cases may kindly be looked into.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why bring in names? You can write those names to the Home Minister.

DR. KAILAS: With these words, I support the Bill and oppose the Resolution of Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, since I have waited throughout the whole of Friday and since the Home Minister is

here and I am the last speaker, I would request you to be kind enough to give me a few more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are nearing 14-15 already; you may take five minutes and finish.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The other day, I was hearing Shri R. K. Khadilkar and he said that there was a lot of nervousness even in the Central Hall. I do not think that the gossip must be taken that seriously. But as a solution to put MISA permanently on the Statute Book of this country, that would not be in fairness to our Constitution. I do hope that we do look forward to a day when MISA which was described as a sort of corrective or restorative for the national health and discipline is vacated. It does not appear but we must be in a position to see that the status quo ante on the eve of the imposition of the MISA does not come once again.

The acid test would be of the effectiveness of the MISA like the medicine administered to a patient as to how well he has recovered, not that he has been continuously hospitalised. But, for that, I think now is the time during the period of emergency when all the peace-loving, progressive parties of our country will have to unite to forge a united front at a time when this destructive element has either gone underground or has been locked behind the bars, as to how to face the reaction when the MISA is lifted.

Therefore, with due deference and due agreement to my lack of knowledge about the individual Communists who have been put behind the bars, I would suggest that the suggestion of the CPI leader, Mr. Indrajit Gupta with regard to those Communists and CPI Members who have been detained in order at a future date to forge a common united front against the resurrection of the activities in the post-emergency period, should be considered most sympathetically.

Unfortunately, during this period of Emergency what has grown is not constitutionalism. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have a very limited time. Please do not get diverted.

SHRI B. V. Naik: In respect of the MISA period and the Emergency period, what we have witnessed is more and more of statism and less and less is the evidence of constitutionalism. Statism looks like constitutionalism and adamant to discipline. But there has been a rise of statism. The hon. Minister who has been very sober and far away from the description of that French-cut hon. friend of ours, Mr. Shamim who only looks more like Adolf Hitler than Mr. Brahmananda Reddy.

I hope, will examine from the political angle as to in how many States the Chief Ministers I would not mention the names the Chief Executives of your Government have been able to rely more and more, not on the popularly elected representatives, not on the elected Congress Parties or their own ruling Parties, but more and more on the State apparatus, viz., the Magistracy and the Police Officers in identifying the people who have to be dealt with by and large.

A large number of people, according to my limited observation, who ought to be inside under the MISA, are yet outside and it is a considerable number, I must admit, because their detentions are particularly based on Police records, law and order records and not on political intelligence gathered from the local people and representatives of the people and the confidants of the governing party and the Ministers. If a considerable number of people who ought to be outside are also inside. I think the hon. Minister, when he extends the period of this legislation, will give due consideration regarding this review. The recommendation in regard to broad-basing these review committees is welcome by and large. The treatment of the MISA detenus, as some of them have come out, is ac-

tually very very glorious and they are very happy about the treatment they have been given and we have no complaints about it.

I hope the Minister gives due consideration to the few points I have raised.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Mr. Deputy Speaker, of the hon. members and I would like to express my grateful thanks to all those who participated in the discussions on this amending Bill. I must particularly thank the members on my side for their very valued support and also Shri Sharma, former BJS Member, now independent and Shri Indrajit Gupta who has also given support to the Bill though he was made some observations with regard to the detention of some of his party workers.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee, while moving the Resolution of disapproval has tried to tell this House what is the conception of democracy, natural law, natural justice, civil liberties, etc. It is not my purpose now to enter into any controversy or even a discussion with regard to his, if I may say so eloquence on those subjects. But I wish to say this—as the Prime Minister is also reported to have said at one place all rights flow only from duties. Just now, an hour or so ago, my friend Shri Sathe was quoting from Mahatma Gandhi's observations on democracy. They are very relevant in this context if my friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee can again and also change his mind about those concepts.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I shall be relying on them

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I will be happy.

However, I feel that we on this side of the House or many sides of the House have a better appreciation or in fact a better comprehension of what democracy is or what civil liberties have to be. In this context,

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]
possibly, if I may take some liberty,
that corner in this House is at a dis-
advantage to speak about democracies,
civil liberties, etc.

As has been repeatedly said by
many civil liberties do not contem-
plate incitement to violence, civil li-
berties do not contemplate the kind
of most offensive speech that have
been made from that corner of the
House in the Parliament or to disrupt
economy or to disrupt the life of the
entire community. Everybody will
have to understand that ones liberty
should have respect for the liberty of
the other and in my opinion there are
few rights which have no correspond-
ing obligations. I do not wish to elab-
orate on this point because it is a
beaten track. Honourable friends
know about it and my friend Shri
Somnath Chatterjee also knows very
well about it.

I would like also to quote from a
purported statement said to have been
made by the Prime Minister a few
days ago—

"The purpose of the proposed con-
stitutional changes was to ensure that
the protections afforded in the name
of civil liberties were not misused
to frustrate and over-turn the very
existence of Constitutional demo-
cracy and secondly, to facilitate
social change and secure it from the
power of vested interests to mani-
pulate the catches and springs of
law."

This has been recently reported and
I wish to quote that the information
of hon. Members

Now, unfortunately, in this country
a strange sort of culture has develop-
ed for the last few years. When-
ever trenchant criticism is made
about Government or Government's
functioning by the court or whenever
the court makes any observations
about such things, some members of
the opposition, particularly in the
CPM party, get up here, quote them
and say, here you see the independ-
ence of judiciary, democracy is serv-

ing in India only because of this type
of independence of judiciary and so
on. I do not want to enter into any
controversy on that subject. But I
am only referring to that strange
culture which has come into this
country, namely, that whenever a
person criticises the Government, he
is independent and whenever anybody
supports the Government he is under
the heels of the Government. This
sort of conception has to undergo a
great change. Any government will,
of course, have to be criticised for
its wrong doings. Certainly, I am not
against dissent as I said before. Even
today I am not against dissent. But
dissent must be sincere and purpose-
ful. It must help the Government
in correcting its mistakes. I wish to
draw Mr. Somnath Chatterjee's atten-
tion to that particular aspect.

MISA is a permanent Act passed
by this House, as you could be aware,
in 1971. MISA now has two con-
cepts: one is that one passed in 1971,
namely, where a person who has
committed some mischief and things
like that, can be detained. But in that
case he will have to be, within a
period of 7 or 10 days etc. given his
grounds, why he is detained and then
there is the process of the advisory
board which is generally presided
over by a high court judge. They
look into the matter and make a
commendation to Government which
recommendation is generally accepted
by the State Government or Central
Government. Now, because of the
special situation that had developed
when this country was sought to be
involved in a sort of chaos and dis-
order, 16A was brought in. I think
16A provision has been discussed
threadbare in this House many times.
Even now, the situation that had
made Sec. 16A necessary has been
discussed. Many hon. Members not
only cited instances but they gener-
ally deal with the situation that was
existing prior to June, 1975. They
said what sort of situation we then
had, how economy was disrupted,
how colleges were not allowed to

function, how universities were not allowed to function, how incitement to violence was taking place, and all sorts of most offensive criticisms were being made not only here but even outside and a sort of disaffection was sought to be created against Government and the confidence of the people in their own future was being shaken. All these things were mentioned previously in this House and I do not want to go into that again. Therefore, this 16A was brought in to control and meet that situation. It was felt then that if the Government did not do something to meet that situation, probably, Government would have been accused of having abdicated its responsibility to intervene, and that was why, in this country, even as early as in June 1975, we published a booklet on 'why Emergency was declared'. It was said that no government worth the name could allow itself to keep mum when things were going in that chaotic fashion.

Section 16A was felt necessary by this House and after full discussion, and with the support of my hon. friends from the Opposite as also from the Members of the CPI that we passed that legislation. Now the question is limited—I am not going into it because as I said, this House had the opportunities to discuss not once, but twice or thrice how Section 16A is to meet that particular situation. I need not now go into it. This amendment is to extend the time mentioned in the original Section 16A from 12 months to 24 months. We will have to see the justification for this extension and not for the original 16A which is already there and which has been discussed already and approved after discussing it not once but twice or thrice.

Therefore, this House will now have to make a proper and practical assessment of the situation in this country. There need not be any doubt as to the gains that have accrued to the nation on account of the emergency. Discipline has been crea-

ted because of the emergency. I need not go into it. Because of this, confidence has been created in the entire community; in field of activity, we see hopeful signs. Our economy is improving and there is discipline in all walks of life. Everything is functioning as in normal times. Therefore, let the gains be preserved for the benefit of the nation; there may be no doubt about that. I do not think that Shri Chatterjee will question that. What I am trying to submit to this House is that the discipline which has brought about these gains to the society must remain a permanent feature of our life. That is my point.

The emergency has not brought in these gains; it has brought in the discipline by which benefit has accrued to the nation. This cannot be questioned by any Member to whichever party he may belong what we find is that these gains are the resultants of the discipline in society self imposed discipline—and because of this discipline certain gains have resulted for the benefit of the community and we say that that discipline must become a part of life and a way of our life. This is what we want. I do not want to be taunted by Shri Shamim—luckily he is not here now—but he may ask: Do you mean to say that one can gain only in emergency? Do you mean to say that if the gains are to be ensured permanently, the emergency must be ensured permanently? That is not the idea.

The idea is that the discipline which has come about because of emergency must be a permanent feature of our society if we are to serve as a great nation—in the comity of nations. Now, we will have to see whether a sudden reversal or a sudden revocation would be helpful to the nation or whether a resurrection of the licence which this community was enjoying prior to June 1975 would be helpful. You will have to make an assessment of the situation and come to the conclusion as to whether it

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

will be helpful to the nation or not. I feel that for the present it would be premature to indicate any date as to the revocation of emergency. It does not mean that the detentions etc. are not under review. It does not mean that policy also is not under constant review. But I think that the present situation should not lead to a complacent attitude or into thinking that everything is quiet. What may be quiet at the surface need not be quiet underneath. There can be grouping or re-grouping of forces also. Therefore, it becomes necessary for you to be wary.

In this connection I wish to plead—as Mr. Indrajit Gupta has pleaded—that there are forces even outside which have not taken kindly to your national interest and, therefore, you have to be on your watch. I need not elaborate it further, and I would submit for the consideration of this House that in view of these factors—though the situation should be under constant review, though some rigours can be relaxed—I feel that revocation of emergency without going into other aspects of the situation and to get near-complacency that everything is quiet would not be in the interests of the nation.

Sir, one friend had remarked that there is a fear-psychosis. Sir, as you are aware, one of the main objects of any penal law is to inculcate fear, not in the law-abiding citizens but in those who intend to be law-breakers or do something against the community in an illegal way. Therefore, to say every now and then that you are creating fear-psychosis and without this fear-psychosis you cannot manage is not a very strong argument. For instance, Mr. Indrajit Gupta has rightly said that he is supporting this amending Bill with the observation....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Ahipore): I think you did not pay much attention to what I said.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: You said that you are not opposing it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I said that we are not in a position to support this Bill because of the gross misuse of power which is going on and I gave so many instances.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I do not think I have misunderstood you. I am only trying to analyse you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Better analyse Mr. Khadilkar. He gave you some advice.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: You have stated that you see the danger in outright release of people..

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: You have also said that there are other foreign forces at work.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: True.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: which are more dangerous than the local forces.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is my opinion.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I do not think there is much difference of opinion. There can be some, but not much—it is marginal. That means that with the spirit of the extension of this Amendment Bill you agree. You only say that because my CPI workers are in jail..

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You are distorting what I said. I did not want to embarrass you by giving the names of other people including people of your own party.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: No, no. I am only trying to submit...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
Your understanding plus analysis—
both are wrong.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: My analysis is wrong? That is how I have understood you. I still presume I am right.

The point is this. It may not be very correct for Shri Indrajit Gupta to say that what all you pleaded for regarding releases should be accepted by Government. I think if you take a position like that, it would be difficult for me to accept. But if you take a position 'Yes, we certainly bring to your notice about the alleged misuse of MISA' and if we look into them, consult the State Governments and check up with other information that we may have at our disposal and then come to some conclusion *bona fide* 'Yes, these people can be released, these people it may not be safe to release', then you should have faith in our sincerity. I am not trying to say—I said it even last time which you have quoted already—that there cannot be any instance of misuse anywhere in this country. I have not taken a position like that. I am not taking that position even today. There could have been, but I was trying to come to some figures and also show how we have been trying to dilute the rigour of it, how we have been trying to make it less rigorous, how we have been trying to consult State Governments and to release friends also.

Shri Indrajit Gupta asked, last time and this time also, 'Why don't you tell us about the number of people and all that?'. I do not want to give you the exact number, but I wish to tell you this: roughly speaking, only two people for a lakh of population are under detention today.

SHRI B.V. NAIK: 1200 or 1100?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I am not going to say that,

whether it is that or not. I am only saying that roughly speaking...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
How many under 16A?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I am concerned with 16A. I am also trying to tell you that about a third of these belong to banned organisations, and roughly a third belong to the category of anti-social elements and economic offenders—smugglers, hoarders, blackmarketeers etc.

SHRI INDIRAJIT GUPTA: Either under the Defence of India Act or under COFEPOSA?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: COFEPOSA is with regard to smuggling from foreign countries, violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulations. However, MISA applies in regard to smuggling of controlled commodities from one State to another, from one area to another. Therefore, you will kindly see the result: whether an hon. House like this generally can come to the conclusion that there has been wide misuse. If in a country of over 600 million, hardly such number as I have said—you calculate it—if they are in detention, nobody can with justification say that there has been large scale misuse of MISA or wide arrests. I also know that clandestine literature may be going on, trying to mislead people, that lakhs of people are in jail. Therefore, I wish to disabuse the minds of Members in this House, if they had any wrong impression.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Suppose we bring to your notice cases where no political party was involved, cases of trade union workers? I am happy that Mr. Gadgil is sitting here, he actually went to the extent of asking the Chief Minister of Maharashtra about some cases of such people.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

You should scrutinise the cases of defence employees who are detained. If they were a real danger to the security of the country, you may take action; otherwise you should release them.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I have taken your point; I will come to you. I also wish to say that about thirty per cent of the people have been released and about ten per cent of the people are already on parole. I am giving broad hints so that you may appreciate whether there could be any large scale misuse. I am not going into particular instances here and there, there may be cases which may have to be gone into and I have said that if instances are brought to my notice, I shall go into them. As I have said, in this House, at the earliest opportunity after the Ordinance regarding section 16A on 29th June 1975, the Prime Minister had written a strong letter to the Chief Ministers; without quoting from it; I should say, it is to this effect; we have recently enacted the Maintenance of Internal Security Act by an Ordinance; this amendment gives wide powers to the state governments to detain persons without giving them any grounds for their detention and their cases need not be sent to the central advisory board; I am sure you will agree that this power ought to be exercised very sparing and with the greatest of care; according to the provision in the amending ordinance when the detention is made by orders of an officer it has to be approved by the state government within a fortnight of detention; there are also provisions for periodical reconsideration of the detention orders; having regard to the nature of the powers granted. It is essential that the highest authority in the state should approve the detention and I would therefore request you to personally look into all cases that come under the amending Ordinance and all detentions thereunder should only be made if they are

approved by you or if necessary by a ministerial committee appointed by you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: 'You' means who?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Chief Ministers; the letter was addressed by the Prime Minister to the Chief Ministers.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Has it been followed?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Yes, of course; if it has not been followed how do you think that thirty per cent had been released?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Has it been followed only thirty per cent—only thirty per cent of that letter?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Do you mean to say that everybody who has been taken in should be released? I think it is a proposition at which you are yourself laughing. This letter has been followed up by several guidelines issued by the Home Secretary on how this has to be done. Therefore, I am only trying to convince this House that all possible precautions right from the head of the country are being taken to see that misuse if any is kept to the absolute minimum. Even in July 1976 the Prime Minister had written another letter regarding police excesses, etc. wherein she had brought in detention and requested the Chief Ministers to kindly bestow personal attention in the matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: When will you write? You also write a letter.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: No, no; do not take it formally; I should request the hon. Member that it is not intended to be that formal; it is intended to be observed

by the Chief Ministers. Other precautions also have been taken with regard to interviews, the correspondence they can undertake with their relatives or lawyers etc. and particularly with regard to their health. With regard to health, instructions had been issued by the Home Secretary to see that particular care is taken about the health of the detenus who are Members of Parliament, Members of State Legislatures and other important people. I have previously in this House quoted the letter written by Mr. Samar Guha and if you do not mind, I would like to read it again.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is that the only letter you have got?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: It says:

"I had been in British jails, in Pakistani jails in Dacca and Congress jails on innumerable occasions and I do not remember to have received better treatment from the members of the jail staff including the doctors than I have been receiving from the staff of the jail and the doctor."

Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is reported to have said:

"As far as food or living arrangements are concerned, everything was satisfactory. Everyone was very courteous. I had a good room in the hospital like any other hospital room. In a personal sense, everyone from the Director to the Deputy Commissioner treated me well. Some special arrangements were also made for leaders like Shri Morarji Desai, Shri A. B. Vajpayee, Shri Chandrashekar etc."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to remain throughout my life in jail if the conditions were like these!

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: In spite of the fact that under tails about the amenities provided for prisoners because it is a State subject and every State has its own regulations. But generally speaking, with regard to health, living conditions, diet, interviews, letter-writing etc. they have been taken care of.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You are not compelled to take the advice of the Advisory Board. But let them have a look at these cases and review them. What is your objection to that? You are not explaining that at all.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: In spite of the facts that under the judgment of the Supreme Court, the detenus cannot have recourse to courts on the questions whether the detention orders are legal or illegal, *mala fide* or *bona fide*, even so, many representations have been received at State levels and Central level also and each one of them has been examined. I can say that those representations that have been made either by the detenus or on their behalf by Members of Parliament or Members of State Legislatures or others have been gone into, the State Governments and other agencies have been consulted and then action has been taken.

The other day Shri Indrajit Gupta was referring to so many cases. In order to save the time of the House, I can write to him a detailed letter regarding each person, what steps have been taken, how it has been done in consultation with the State Government and how some people have been released. My purpose in suggesting this is not consume much time of the House.

Shri Chandeshwar Singh of Saran and Lal Jha of Madhubani were not arrested. Shri Harijan Jha and Shri Gulab Thakur of Madhubani were released. Cases instituted against Shri Uma Kant Singh, Shri Ram Manohar Chaudhri, Shri Kedar

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

Sharma, Shri Zainul Abedin, Shri Jalandhar Das, Shri Baidya Nath Rai and Shri Chandra Mohan Singh relate to the period prior to the declaration of Emergency and are, therefore, continuing. Shri Akhileshwar Singh and Shri Shiv Kumar Tewari, who were detained under MISA, were released from detention. Cases against Shri Bhuvan Das, Shri Navijan Mian, Shri Jaimuddin Ansari, Shri Asgar Ali, Shri Ismail Mian and Shri Bhola Singh have been withdrawn. I have written to Shri Bhupesh Gupta on this

So far as Shri Anwar Ali Khan is concerned, he has been released on parole.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Tellicherry): Shri Anwar was never released from jail. He has been taken back.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Naturally.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Many persons, including those belonging to RSS, were released and only Shri Anwar Ali Khan was not released.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: When the period of parole was over, naturally he was taken back.

Shri Hoda, a leader of the Student Federation of India, who had participated in agitations in his case the State Government after review proposed to release him on parole to enable him to prosecute his studies. We sent our approval five days ago and he will be released so that he can continue his studies.

So far as Shri R. K. Tewari is concerned that case has been gone into by the State Government, and the State Government is not inclined to release him for very many valid reasons.

Therefore, what I wish to submit is that every representation that is made by the hon. Members is being looked into with sincerity by the State Governments concerned.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: With this reply, I hope Shri Indrajit Gupta would be satisfied.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: With regard to this Bill, I suppose he is as sincere as all of us are; but he only wanted to enter an apology for not voting with us this time.

Shri Udit Narayan Sharma has been released on parole.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Parole does not mean release.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Parole means a lot.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is generally done on grounds of ill health. He is an old man of 70. Why not release him?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Why do you put such direct questions? What you have said before has been taken note of, and he has been released on parole. It may be that he might be released later. If you compel me to answer a direct question on the floor of the House, it becomes a little embarrassing.

15.00 hrs.

With regard to the other allegations made by Mr. Somnath Chatterjee regarding the dismissal of Central Government servants, it is not as if it is done off-hand just like that. Whenever action has to be taken, there is a Secretaries Committee, in which so many Secretaries sit together, to decide the case on merits whether it is a case fit to be dismissed under article 311 (2) (c) of the Constitution or not. It is not a

if the Minister takes a decision A strong Secretaries Committee goes into it, goes into all the reasons, and sees whether there is any justification or not, and then only it ultimately goes to the Minister for his approval.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
Why are those reasons not disclosed?

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY
You are going on the beaten track. You cannot get over it

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
Why don't you order an enquiry?

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY
I am only submitting that dismissing a Government servant under article 311 is not due to the whim or fancy or imagination of a certain individual. I am only saying that the entire case is gone into by a Secretaries Committee where several Secretaries sit they analyse the case, they look into the case they see the justification or otherwise, and then only come to a conclusion Therefore it is not arbitrary or whimsical

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Those who have been dismissed are either Secretaries or Presidents of unions So the conclusion is clear that it is only to smash the unions of the employees that they have been dismissed and put under MISA

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY
It may be a pure accident that they happen to be office bearers of trade unions

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE
MISA is used to suppress the trade unions

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY
Is it his idea that inactive people, people who do not take part in politics, should be dismissed?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE. Be honest and clearly announce that you will not allow any trade unions.

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY:
If you mean to say that because of some trade union activity or because they are representing a trade union or an association they are dismissed, I do not agree

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE That is why they are dismissed

SHRI K LAKKAPPA (Tumkur)
There are still people in Karnataka in the non-nationalised banks who belong to the RSS Why is not MISA being applied against them on a large scale since they are sabotaging the whole economic system?

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY
Even that matter has been gone into and a few have been removed from service I do not know how many, I only wish to say that even your allegation has been gone into Whether on the basis of your allegation or that of somebody else, it has been gone into and some have been asked to quit service In the case of others the allegations were found to be baseless

Therefore, it is very difficult to accept the advice of Shri Indrajit Gupta that the Advisory Board should be re activated under section 16A, or to accept the suggestion of my valued friend, Dr Kailas to have a review committee There cannot be a bigger review committee than under the aegis of the Chief Minister himself After all, he is the man responsible for the administration of the State. All these committees are headed by the Chief Minister And that certainly does not prevent political leaders, hon Members of the House, from trying to carry conviction to the Chief Minister in any particular case Therefore, I am not able to accept the advice of Shri Indrajit Gupta or of Dr Kailas. That this has been under constant review can be seen from the facts I have mentioned, from the persons under detention under section 16A, from the number of persons who have been released and from the number of paroles that have been given I have got the details here as to how

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

many MLAs, MPs, etc. have been released, and I wish to say that even big leaders like Shri Jayaprakash Narayan....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Have you laid down certain criteria or guidelines that may assist the State Governments?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: We have already given the guidelines. There can be a difference of opinion as to the assessment of a particular individual or appreciation of the activities of a particular individual. Therefore, my submission to you is this. You need not ask for a review committee. A Committee is already there, presided over by the Chief Minister, and with some Ministerial colleagues, etc., and some officers; certainly it is up to the political leaders to carry conviction to the Chief Minister. If necessary, if you think so, you can also try to tell me under what circumstances a thing has come about and how it has been misused in any particular case, and it will be my job to consult the State Government and go into the question and then if I find that there is no sufficient justification, certainly I will advise the State Government to revoke the order.

Therefore, my submission to the House is that this Bill may be agreed to by this hon. House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I ask Mr. Somnath Chatterjee to reply to the debate, I would like the Home Minister to clarify a particular position. Are the Members of Parliament, sitting in this House today, inhibited in any way in the normal discharge of their duties by MISA—in moving about in their constituencies, meeting their constituents, hearing their grievances, explaining the position to them and trying to find solutions to the problems? Do they have to take prior permission of the Deputy Commissioner or the Deputy Collector even when they avoid call-

ing public meetings as such and they are particular in advising the people to eschew demonstrations? I think, this is a very vital question affecting the Members of this House, and I would like the Home Minister to clarify the position.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobilli): Is it an academic question?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not an academic question. It affects everybody.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Has any specific grievance been brought in this regard?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: A general question has been put by you. Obviously, every Member of this House or every citizen has the opportunity and the right....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am talking of the Members of this House.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: The Members of this House are free to exercise their normal duties....

AN HON. MEMBER: Have complaints come to you?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, there have been complaints. That is why, I have asked. I am the custodian of the rights of the Members of this House, and when these complaints come to me, the least I can do is to seek clarification from the Government....

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Without fear of contradiction, I can tell you and the House through you, Sir, that there can be no obstruction to any Member of the House doing his normal duties. But if, in a certain area, a public meeting is to be held or some other function is to be held, there are local rules....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not talking of public meetings. Even when they do not call for public

meetings, do they have to take prior permission of the Deputy Commissioner or the Deputy Collector?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:
No, Sir. There are certain local rules or regulations either for a meeting or using a mike or for collecting a gathering inside a hall; permission has to be taken. It is only with regard to that. Otherwise a Member is free to pursue his activities without hindrances by anybody.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Burdwan): At least on one point I find almost near unanimity on both sections of the House, that MISA has been misused. Instances of such misuse have been given by almost all the hon. Members on either side who have spoken against my motion or in support of the Bill. The Minister himself does not deny that there has been misuse of MISA. Only he says, 'We are trying to go into those cases of misuse of MISA and are trying to rectify it.'

My main submission has been on principle, that you have enacted a law which is being misused, admittedly misused. Even if 30 per cent of the people who have been detained under MISA have been put behind the bars by reason of misuse of this draconian law, this sweeping law, there must be something basically wrong either in the law or in the application of it.

Now, what is the corrective? The corrective is to go to the hon. Minister on bended knees and wait for his blessings, which blessings he can only give on the basis of the report that will come all along the channel. And who will initiate this report? The very persons who have issued these illegal detentions. Therefore, the whole process has become a mockery of review. Therefore, instead of having a minimal right to get rid of an illegal or a *mala fide* detention order, I have to go and ask for

mercy. This is the approach of this Government. That is why I wanted to ask them.—I ask them and I want to know whether you have any faith or belief in the principles of civil liberty. Nobody has said nor does that the Constitution of this country provides certain rights and civil liberties which are absolute. The Constitution itself provides constraints on civil liberties and the exercise of rights of freedom. Therefore, these are the normal laws. The 1971 MISA, even without a Proclamation, the second Proclamation and a Notification under Art 359(1) of the Constitution preventing people from approaching courts to exercise their fundamental rights, even before the issue of that Presidential Proclamation, was upheld by the Supreme Court as a valid piece of legislation. And under the old MISA before 16A was introduced, at least a situation had come about, namely, that there was no fixed period of detention and the hon. Minister has not been able to refute me. When I say that only 15 per cent of the detenus even under the liberal MISA had been able to get released by orders of courts, 85 per cent remain in jail and for an indefinite period. There are detenus now who were detained prior to this Emergency and whose detention was continued for 2 years or 3 years, if not more. Are they not entitled to know when they will be released? A person who has been prosecuted for an offence under the Indian Penal Code, and found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment, knows how long he will be in jail, but not a citizen of this country who has got the favour of this Government to be detained under the MISA. This is the fundamental approach.

All things are said nowadays, in the name of discipline. Everything is sought to be justified. Who wants indiscipline as such?...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Normal laws do not provide for an abnormal situation... — 1 — 1 — 1 — 1 — 1

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I shall come to that. Who wants discipline as such?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You do.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The hon. Minister used to say, gains of emergency. Today he made a slight departure and said gains of discipline. He said emergency has brought about discipline. This is according to your own thinking only. You have not taken into account the views of the people of the country at all. Their voices have been throttled. They can't express their views. I ask the Minister one thing: Can you not enforce discipline without MISA? You say you have got so much support of the people and all that. Can you not enforce discipline in the country without the application of MISA? While I moved the Motion for the disapproval of the ordinance, I asked one question which the Minister has tried to avoid. I asked him whether without MISA you can govern or you cannot. He has not replied to that. Now we find that 12000 people are under the provision 16-A of the MISA, the emergency detention. Shall I tell you in how many cases the power of emergency detention is being misused? On 25th June, 1975 a member of this House Mr. Nurul Huda was detained not under section 16-A. It was not there. He was given the grounds of detention. One of the grounds was this that he had supported the cause of the Assam University Teachers. The other was that he had demanded the release of the teachers of the Assam University. That was against a Member of Parliament. The matter went to Assam High Court. The Chief Justice asked the Advocate-General of Assam, how do you support this illegal detention? The answer was that this habeas corpus application was not maintainable and the matter was pending before the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice said: We shall withhold the judgment until

the Supreme Court decides. The Supreme Court decided the matter. You know and I know and everybody knows how it was decided to our cost. Previously he was detained with grounds. Now what has happened? He is detained under 16-A, Emergency detention. A Member of Parliament who has not been free for the last 13 months for alleged activities not meeting with the favour of the Government, is now again detained under the emergency provisions. This is the way detention orders are being made. This is the way you are allowing Members to discharge their duties and functions. So, let them not talk about these things that everything is done only to bring about discipline.

If there are divisive forces, if there are forces trying to incite people to violence, then I want to ask you one thing—you had this twelve month period in which you had kept them inside the jail. Was that sufficient or not?

If you had released those persons, at least some of them, 30 per cent of them, you would have taken great pride to say that you had released thirty per cent of them; what more can you show to establish your bona fides? The Home Minister gets the credit which he is asking for.

Therefore this 30 per cent of the detentions is not justified. With regard to the 70 per cent, can you not look into their cases, review their cases and bring them before a Review Committee? Why don't you believe your Members of Parliament and even form a Parliamentary Committee or appoint an ex-judge of the High Court? Why not? Why do you, in these cases, say that only the Chief Minister can decide rightly and nobody else can decide that rightly?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I am very sorry when Mr. Chatterjee says that in 30 per cent of the cases

who were released, the detentions are not justified. I have never said that. I said that their further detention was not justified. (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE. The hon. Minister has not tried to follow me. Their detention is no longer justified. Therefore, one year has been sufficient for them. With regard to the 70 per cent of the people who have been inhibited in their freedom, their freedom is estranged, their free movement has been curbed; their cases have, therefore, been decided. Are they decided on other considerations? And are those considerations primarily political?

For what purposes, the MISA is being used? Is it being used purely for the purpose of emergency? Then, the trade unionists are being detained; even your partymen have been detained. The other day, an M.L.A. of West Bengal has been detained for corruption charges. This is according to what we found from the newspapers. We have to rely on newspapers but we have no other source of information. If a member of the ruling party is guilty of some activities which are wrongful, why don't you haul him before the Court of Law? I do not want him to be detained under MISA. If he had done anything, if he is a corrupt man, then he should be publicly exposed. Therefore, my submission before the House was this. Today, the MISA is being used for any person. The justification for 16A under MISA was there and that was detention for 12 months. That was because of the emergency when you would have recourse to using it. Nobody could say that it was not a draconian piece of legislation. The whole approach is to justify this draconian piece of legislation. And nobody can say it—at least, I hope, that there is no person who will say that this is a good piece of legislation except in the context

of what you say. That context according to you will never change. How many illustrations shall I give you?

So far as Tripura is concerned, the Tripura M.L.As had been detained only to defeat the No-Confidence Motion from being passed. The Opposition M.L.As including the Congress M.L.As had been detained. The leader of the Opposition in the Tripura Assembly had been detained along with his other colleagues and they have been transhipped to Vellore where there is no contact and nobody including their relatives can go there and even see them. The greatest difficulty is that if a communication is sent to them in Vellore, that is to be sent back to Agartala to be censored by the local police—censor authorities in Agartala—and if that is cleared in Agartala, then it will go back to Vellore.

They were arrested before the Emergency, their detention is continuing in emergency. The usual new orders of detention have been issued.

So far as the trade unions are concerned, in the HMT 87 Union leaders have been detained under MISA and one has been released now. They pick and choose only the leader of the unions for an obvious purpose, namely, to crush the trade unions who are not to their liking or who do not bolster up their own unions.

Then, Sir, in so far as Electronics Factory is concerned, the same situation has happened. The recognised trade union leaders have been detained under MISA though there was perfect harmony between the trade unions and the management and there had been no problem and the work had been going on undisturbed. Nobody can say that the work is hampered there. Some persons have been detained for about three years. Now the workers in the tea plantations in Darjeeling have been detained and

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brought to Dum Dum jail. They are so poor that their relatives cannot afford the train journey to Calcutta for the purpose of meeting them. Even Shri Samar Mukherjee who wanted to have an interview with them was refused the permission because only their relations are permitted to go and see the detenus.

This is the way you are talking conditions have changed. The same is the position in Ghaziabad also. A number of trade-union leaders have been detained under MISA. The other instance have been given by Mr. Indrajit Gupta. Instances have been given by my hon. friends from that side also. They were not speaking for us. Mr. S. M. Banerjee has given a host of illustrations as to how MISA is being abused and misused. It is being used against trade-unionists and political opponents. You say that you have not made any distinction between your own partymen and the opposition partymen. I do not want even your partymen to be detained under MISA. This should not be done. If you have the courage and got any material against them why not haul them up in the court of law? Let them be publicly exposed as to how they are dangerous to the society.

In the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works seventeen trade unionists have been detained. Sir, four representatives of the All India Loco Running Staff Union came on deputation to see Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways with a prior appointment and when they came here, instead of granting them an interview, they were put behind the bars. Sir, in the North East Frontier Railway many trade-union leaders have been arrested. The other day I gave illustrations of State Government and Central Government employees. The hon. Minister replied about 11 matters but he has not said why all of them have been kept under MISA. At least the West Bengal Government has done one good thing. So far as

State Government leaders are concerned, after they were dismissed they were detained under MISA, followed by suspension and dismissal, and after the process was completed at least the State Government employees were released but not the Central Government employees in Calcutta, who have not yet received the blessings of the Central Govt. I am told in Kerala the state Government has recommended the release but it has not got the blessings of the Central Government. The President of the All India State Government Employees Federation has been detained under MISA. The students of Jawahar Lal Nehru university are being detained under MISA. Therefore, the net has been thrown wider and wider. We do not find any logical basis for the use of MISA. You talk about right reactionaries and foreign elements percolating here but why do you pick and choose people against whom you cannot establish these charges?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the advisory board released only five to six per cent of the detenus. Even those who are released by court are not released by the advisory board. There is no independent review. There is no opportunity to make representation. The grounds are not given. Nobody knows how long it will continue as the hon. Minister has remained silent on this aspect.

SHRI VASANT SATHE. Mr. Chatterjee regarding those who wanted to subvert the Constitution itself, surely you would not say that they can claim protection under that Constitution and law.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: have personal respect for Mr. Sathe. I want to know whether a person who tries to subvert the Constitution can only be dealt with under MISA. Is this the law of the land?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There are abnormal circumstances and, as such, there has to be abnormal treatment.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You say it is abnormal and you say you have got the support of so many. Normalcy and abnormality will be decided by the number of the people on that side. There is no doubt about that. The only justification, merit, of this Bill is the number on that side, the Treasury Bench.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Do you want to say that the anarchy that was prevailing was a normal circumstance?
15.31 hrs.

[SHRI BHAGWAT JHA Azad in the Chair]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The hon. Minister said that I have been praising the independence of the judiciary, that I am enamoured of it, but suddenly today I find that the judiciary is not so independent, that it has been curtailed. If the hon. Minister had taken a little trouble to go through my speech—obviously he was not listening to me with care at least, and he had not taken the trouble of going through my speech either—he would have found that my charge against this judiciary—I have said it repeatedly—is that this judiciary has failed the people, and most of the judges in this country today believe, at least they try to show, that some authorities in this country can do no wrong. That is my charge. I have made this charge and I have repeated it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Taking advantage of the privilege of the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: People are losing faith in the Judiciary. That is one of the misfortunes of this country.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: When it suits your convenience, you are waxing eloquent on the independence of the judiciary, when it does not suit your convenience, you impute motives to the judiciary also, including the Supreme Court.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I believe I am making some point. The

position is this. I said even the limited opportunities which the citizens of this country have to take recourse to law, with all the limitations, with all the infirmities, in the system, no longer exist. At least give them that limited opportunity. When I was quoting Mr. Justice Bhagavati, I was quoting the minority judgment. I said that. But at least I think one reasonable man in this country had said something, a responsible citizen said certain reasonable things. I was reading it out to you for the purpose of your consideration. That did not mean that I was saying that this is the judgment of the court, therefore you must follow it. These are points the hon. Home Minister has made which, I believe, were not justified so far as the debate that has taken place is concerned.

The hon. Minister has made it clear that it is immature to indicate the date of the revocation of the emergency.... (Interruptions).

SHRI K. BRAHAMANANDA REDDY: Premature.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I stand corrected. I thought so, but after all, this is emergency. It is premature to indicate the date of revocation of the emergency. Therefore, we do not know when the emergency will come to an end. We have not been given any assurance whether this 24-month period is going to be the maximum limit. That will be decided later by you. When 23 months and 29 days are over, you will promulgate another Ordinance. This is the position.

You say there may be a grouping or regrouping of forces: therefore, it must continue. My submission is that so far as the justification which is sought to be given for the continuance of this law is concerned, there is no valid justification except that it is being used as a weapon, a political weapon, by the ruling party. Some of the hon. members said certain significant things. Mr. Salve, one of the

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leading members of the ruling party, has said this:

"Not a very detailed, long and elaborate elucidation is needed or required to establish the self evident reality that this particular legislations which have been patterned after this legislation, the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, have, in fact, been the most significant, the most important and the most effective instruments in reshaping the entire political, social and economic landscape in the period after the proclamation of the Emergency".

Therefore, MISA is being used for shaping or reshaping the political, social and economic landscape in this country. This is the justification given by Mr. Salve. He is very happy about it. This is being used to bring about political changes in this country, economic changes in this country. We should have kept COFEPOSA separate I said specifically that it does not come into the consideration of this Bill. But many hon. members have, if I may say so, brought it in. Therefore the issue has been clouded.

So far as MISA is concerned, this is the approach, you say openly that emergency and MISA are to be used for this purpose. The emergency of June, 1975, was issued for the purpose of meeting a situation which, according to the government, had developed, there was apprehension of internal disturbances in this country. How does economics come in there? How does political change come in there? You declared emergency because of the apprehension of internal disturbances. Emergency has brought about according to you some things unthought of unconsidered you never thought that such gains would be there. Very good. Those gains are there. Discipline is there. Once there is discipline according to you, MISA must be a permanent feature? Hon. Members must remember that MISA is now not only

a permanent statute. What have you done? You have done much more. You have brought it under the 9th schedule of the Constitution. Therefore, even after the emergent situation goes, nobody can challenge that law, including 16A. Does it meet with the approval of Mr. Sathe? He said that abnormal situation requires abnormal law; when emergency goes it should be normal situation. But abnormal law will be continued?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It will apply to abnormal persons.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why do you want protection under the 9th schedule? Because you know that even the juniormost lawyer can get rid of it if he goes to any appropriate Court of law; it is palpably against the Constitution. Shri Painuli said that one of the greatest advantages of emergency and MISA was stability in the country but he himself said that bureaucracy had misused it and in some cases it was acting as a terror. Shri Banerjee supported the use of MISA against right reactionaries who were detained under MISA but his grievance was that those who supported to twenty point programme had themselves been victims under MISA. Shri Sathe gave a quotation from Gandhi. I have no quarrel with that. He said that there should not be anarchy. Anarchy is against ordered society and I have never advocated anarchy. If I say: do not go on extending MISA or 16A at least, am I saying that there must be anarchy? With all the popular support which they are claiming for themselves, with all the power under the sun and with all the authority under the sun, with people's right to go to the courts having been taken away, you cannot deal with them! But Mr. Sathe was kind enough to bring to our notice that even a paralysed old man was detained

under MISA and it required an eminent M.P. like Mr. Sathe's interference and entreaties with the Chief Minister to get him released. He said that only for one thing, sabotage, people should be detained under MISA. Who will decide that? Sub-inspector of police until the matter is brought to the notice of the Home Minister who will again refer the matter to the sub-inspector for a report? Shri Chandrika Prasad says that emergency has brought us good, trains are running in time. For running of trains in time, we must have MISA and emergency! He said that because of MISA we are reaching the goals of democracy. Therefore, this country can be a true democracy only if we have MISA! That is the approach! Shri Mohapatra says that it is a great boon. It is like an iron rod with which to beat, an iron rod in the hands of the ring master of circus like that.

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY
Time and again the hon. Member has been saying that all our Members had said that this was only because of MISA and because of emergency, they have said only a fact, they have mentioned the fact that emergency had given discipline, discipline had come and many other gains have come. None of them have said that unless you continue the emergency and 16A the gains will not be there, nobody has said that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
Shri Mohapatra was saying that it had come as a great boon. Prices have come down, educational institutions are working, people go about in Delhi with a greater sense of security.

I ask him in all humility, is MISA essential for this? Should we not expect a state of affairs when every body can move through out India with the fullest sense of security without MISA? Can we not expect such a system of government? In defence of MISA why are you bringing all these things? Another hon. member opposed my motion but said, there are *malis fide*

arrests and concocted police reports. These are the experiences of hon. members on the other side. I am not surprised because this is the true position prevailing in this country. For the first time, the hon. minister has given some figures. If my arithmetic is not hopeless, about 12000 people were detained under section 16A. Out of them 30 per cent have been released and another 10 per cent are on parole. That means nearly 8,000 still remain in prison.

AN HON. MEMBER It also includes about 1500 economic offenders.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE I am excluding them. Even then about 4000 to 5000 still remain.

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY
You need not confuse others. You can make your own calculation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
Probably you did not want to say it to disclose the figure but it has come out! You can say that out of a population of more than 60 crores only a microscopic minority are in jail—only 2 in a lakh. But without keeping these persons in jail without telling them what they are guilty of and without giving them an opportunity to represent without bringing them before the advisory board, without giving them at least a chance to file a *habeas corpus* petition, can't you preserve the gains of the emergency? If you give them this minimum opportunity without any certainty of release, will all the gains of emergency be lost and will discipline come to an end? You say that the Chief Ministers themselves are looking into these cases. I would like to read what the Prime Minister of this country has said—it has appeared in the *Times of India* yesterday dated 15th August.

'The orders were not given by the Prime Minister in such matters, which were mostly dealt with at the state level. Orders were given not even by the Chief Ministers. It was left to the concerned persons. If it has something to do with econo-

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mic matters, then it will go through
the ministry in charge. Most of the
political problems will come before
the Home Ministry."

"This is not that kind of a system
where one person is giving all the
orders."

Mrs. Gandhi said that generally
speaking, there was not any kind of
illtreatment as such. Her instruc-
tions were that political persons and
party leaders in detention should be
treated well.

"Not once, but continuously I have
repeated that the Chief Ministers
must take a personal interest and
also see whoever can be released
should be released. We do not want
to detain people," she said.

The Prime Minister has to write
repeatedly to the Chief Ministers and
her experience as the head of this
Government is that the Chief Minis-
ters do not always pass these orders.
Therefore, who is responsible for
passing the order? In the case of
economic offences, it comes to the
Ministry concerned. So, only in the
case of smugglers, profiteers, etc., it
will get the initial prior clearance of
the Ministry. Otherwise, it does not
require prior clearance of the Ministry.

Therefore, Sir, as I said in my
speech, I am prepared to accept it that
some of these hon. Ministers, the Prime
Minister, the Home Minister and the
Chief Ministers are taking decisions
themselves under this law. But the
question is, who is taking the decision
initially to arrest them. You are not
taking decisions but you have given
powers to district magistrate. He
relies on the report of the Inspector or
the Sub-Inspector of the local thana.
On the basis of such reports, persons
are arrested. This is the way in which
this draconian law has been applied.
This is such a drastic law that it should
not be extended beyond 12 months.
Therefore, so far as the Bill is con-

cerned, I submit that hon. Minister
has failed to make out any case on
merit except in numbers here, in the
Treasury Bench in support of this
Bill or against my Motion. I say with
all humility that when there is almost
near unanimous complaint about this
law, please do not take to liberal use
of this law. The way this law is be-
ing used, it is shaking the people's
faith in democracy.

With these words, I support my
Motion.

THE CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"This House disapproves of the
Maintenance of Internal Security
(Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (Ordin-
ance No. 5 of 1976) promulgated by
the President on the 16th June,
1976."

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question
is:

"That the Bill further to amend
the Maintenance of Internal Security
Act, 1971, be taken into considera-
tion."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2

(Amendment of Act 26 of 1971)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, clause by
clause consideration. Clause 2. There
is an amendment by Shri Somnath
Chatterjee and Shri Dinen Bhattachar-
ya, Shri Dinen Bhattacharya is not
here.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I
beg to move:

Page 1, line 9, —

for "twenty-four"

substitute "fifteen" (1)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

Page 1, line 9, —

for "twenty-four"

substitute "fifteen"

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 2 stands part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(Repeal and Saving)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, clause 4.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I beg to move:

Page 1, line 18, —

after "action taken" insert
"in good faith" (3)

I have also given another amendment. I think, it has been lost on the road.

There is one point with regard to this "good faith" which I have the good fortune to possess. It was in regard to reformation of some of the political detenues. Now, is there any possibility of evolving a code or a statement or an acceptance of principle or something to be signed? By what way and by what point of time do we come to the conclusion that there has been a change of heart? What are the objective considerations?

In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has already quoted from some of the letters, I may say that some of the prisoners who have written, have done so definitely in good cheer, very good cheer; but they have a feeling. Here is one quotation which says:

"I feel I will not be able to communicate with you for quite some time—may be 2-3 years—that I would not want I should have saved for a conversation."

He is a personal friend of ours, and a Member of Parliament. 2 or 3 years is a fairly long period of time. Therefore, I want to know if some of the political detenues can be considered to have had a change of heart on the basis of a key document—if the hon. Minister can take care of this suggestion.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is there any thermometer in the House?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The second point which I was trying to make out was that by a law, we have extended the period of this Parliament upto March 1977. We hope that these detenues will be empowered to sign some statement. Will you kindly devise a statement by which it is possible to know that they have changed their heart, or that they have not changed their heart? This is my positive contribution.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Nothing prevents any Member from changing. Nothing prevents them from writing it at any time. Insertion of "in good faith", Sir, would lead to unnecessary litigation.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I am afraid I have not been understood at all, in spite of my best intentions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naik, there is no provision, after the Minister has replied, for you to reply to him. Now the question is: would you like to withdraw your amendment?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I am withdrawing my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has he the permission of the House to withdraw the amendment?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 3 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

Now the Minister

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY:
I beg to move

"That the Bill be passed"

MR CHAIRMAN Motion moved

"that the Bill be passed"

Now Shri Ramavatar Shastri

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना)
सभापति जी, इस सशोधन विधेयक यानी
भ्रान्तरिक सुरक्षा (सशोधन) विधेयक,
के बारे में हमारे दल की जो नीति है उस
का स्पष्टीकरण हमारे दल के नेता ने अपने
भाषण में कर दिया है। मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब
दिया है मैं उसी को ध्यान में रख कर कुछ
बार्ने आप के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

यह बार बार हम लोग की तरफ से
कहा गया है कि आप की पुलिस के लोग
और अधिकारी भोजा का दुरुपयोग पूरे
हिन्दुस्तान में कर रहे हैं और कम्युनिस्ट
पार्टी के लोगो को और जो जनवादी भ्रान्दालन
में विश्वास रखते हैं ऐसे लोगो को, ट्रेड
यूनियन कार्यकर्ताओं को जेलों में आज से
नहीं बल्कि एक साल से बन्द रखा जा रहा है।
इस सम्बन्ध में बिहार के बारे में हमारे नता
ने कुछ नाम भी आप के सामने पेश किये हैं।

बिहार की जेलों में लगभग दो दर्जन
कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के कार्यकर्ता बन्द हैं।
इस बारे में आपने स्वीकार किया है।
दूसरे सबन के माननीय सदस्य श्री भूपेश
गुप्त ने आपको इसके बारे में लिखा है
और मैंने भी आपको लिखा है और मैं आपसे
मिला भी हूँ। जब मैंने इसका आपसे जिक्र
किया तो आपको बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि
कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के कार्यकर्ता भी जेलों में
बन्द हैं। सबसेत आपने बिहार सरकार
को लिखा भी है। लेकिन दस नारीय का
जब मैंने आपसे कहा —

"I have brought to your notice
about what happened in Bihar"

आपने जवाब दिया—

"Why do you presume that we
have kept quiet? We have consult-
ed the State Government, and the
State Government feel differently"

डिफेंडली को जरा मार्क किया जाय।
बहु आपके मुख्य मंत्री कहते हैं कि यह हमारा
कसूर नहीं है, यह तो भारत सरकार ने
रख छोड़ा है। हमारे नेता ने उन से बात
की है कि बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के लिए लड़ने
वालों, जमीन के लिए लड़ने वालों, मजदूरों
की जायज मांगों के लिए लड़ने वालों को
आपने क्यों जेलों में रखा है तो इस पर
वह यह जवाब देते हैं। आपका जवाब है कि
उनकी ओपिनियन डिफेंड है। अब आपकी
बान मानी जाय या उनकी बात मानी जाय ?
इसका फेसला आपको करना है और इसका
जवाब आपको देना है।

आपने अभी कहा कि श्री इन्द्रजीत
गुप्त ने नाम पेश किये जिनमें से दो-बार नाम
भी आपने सुनाये कि इन लोगों को छोड़
दिया गया है। मेरे पास बिहार के 17 नाम
हैं जिनमें से एक आदमी को भी नहीं छोड़ा

गया है। श्री बीनादूटी, उड़ीसा सीमेंट लिमिटेड, बिरीबुरु मिनरल्स माईंस लोटापहार के 17-7-75 से डिटेन्शन में हैं। श्री हरिनारायण पाण्डेय, फारबिसगंज 3-9-75 से डिटेन्शन में हैं। श्री पूर्णन्तु मजूमदार, जनरल सेक्रेटरी, युनाइटेड वर्कर्स मिनरल्स यूनियन, ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० 23-9-75 से हैं। इस तरह से ये तमाम लोग महीनों से नजरबन्द हैं। आपने कहा कि 33 फीसदी या 30 फीसदी को आपने जेलों से रिहा कर दिया है। आपने बहुतों को रिहा किया लेकिन बिहार में हमारे दल के एक को भी नहीं किया। मुझे आश्चर्य है कि इन तीस प्रतिशत रिहा होने वाले जोगों में क्या कम्युनिस्टों की कोई संख्या नहीं हो सकती? फिर भी आप कहते हैं कि हमने लोगों को छोड़ा है। यह तो आपकी बिहार के बारे में नीति है जहां हमने श्रीर आने मिल कर बहुत शानदार काम किये हैं। हमने श्रीर आपने मिल कर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फासिस्ट विरोधी सम्मेलन किया श्रीर भी बहुत से सवालियों पर मिल कर काम कर रहे हैं। बिहार में अब आपके नेताओं की नीति है कि किसी दूसरे के साथ मिल कर काम नहीं करो। यह गलत बात है। मैं कहना चाहता हू कि इस तरह से जो आप कर रहे हैं वह ठीक नहीं है।

आज हमारे दूसरे सदन के, राज्य सभा के नेता श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा जी ने मुझे बताया कि दस दिन पहले यू० पी० में, उत्तर प्रदेश के एम० एल० ए० श्री फजलुर रहमान जो कि बहराइच जिले के रहने वाले हैं और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लीडर हैं, को भीसा के अन्तर्गत जेल में डाला गया। वह दस दिन पहले की बात है। पता नहीं आपको इसकी खबर हुआ नहीं। इस तरीके से आपकी पुलिस, आपकी मेजिस्ट्रेसी और राज्य सरकारें भीसा का मिसयूज कर रही हैं। वे लोग इसका गलत इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं और आप

इससे इंकार करते हैं। पहले तो आप कहते भी थे कि इसके दुसपयोग को रोका जायगा लेकिन आश्चर्य है कि आज आपने इसके बारे में कुछ भी नहीं कहा। पता नहीं आपने इस सवाल पर मौन बत क्यों धारण किया? आने वाले दिनों में किसानों के आन्दोलन होंगे। वे बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम को पूरा करने के लिये आन्दोलन करेंगे। जमीन के लिए लड़ाई होगी। बन्धुघा मजदूरों के लिए लड़ाई होगी। मजदूरों की मजदूरी पर लड़ाई होगी और मजदूरों के सभी प्रश्नों पर लड़ाई होगी, आन्दोलन होंगे। तो क्या आप उनको जेलों में बन्द कीजिएगा? आपकी गलत नीतियों की आलोचना होगी, आपकी फूटपरस्त नीतियों के खिनाफ बात होगी। तब आप कहेंगे कि इनको जरा बन्द कर दो भीसा में, शास्त्री जी को भी वहां रख दो। इस तरह से भीसा का, भारत मुरझा कानून का कितना दुसपयोग होता है इसको आप समझते हैं। भीसा के अन्दर किसी को बन्द करना होता है तो इसका अधिकार आने डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट का दे रखा है। लेकिन वे लांग नीचे के अधिकारियों के कहने पर दस्तखत मार देते हैं और लांग डिटेन हो जाते हैं। डी आई धार में तो उसकी भी भी जरूरत नहीं है। पुलिस को किसी के बदला लेना होता है, किसी को नंग करना होता है, किसी को बूस लेनी होती है तो उसको डी० आई० धार० में पकड़ लेती है, जेल में डाल देती है। इस बाद में एक दो बातें कह कर मैं खत्म करता हूँ। सदन में हमारी पार्टी के नेता, संसदीय दल के मंत्री श्री भोगेन्द्र झा को जब वह हरियाणा में बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के समर्थन में पदयात्रा पर गए थे और एक गांव में वह मीटिंग कर रहे थे, वह सिखों का गांव था वहां उन्हें श्रीर उनके साथ हमारे दल के पांच अन्य आधमियों को डी आई धार में निरफ्तार कर लिया गया। श्री भोगेन्द्र झा को तो जेल में नहीं ले गए लेकिन

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

बाकियों की जेल में डाल दिया गया और वे आज भी जेल में हैं और आरोप उन पर यह लगाया गया कि वे भीटिंग कर के मांग कर रहे थे कि अगर एस एस पर से पाबन्दी हटाओ और इसने लिए वे आन्दोलन की धमकी दे रहे थे और कह रहे थे कि अगर हम पर पाबन्दी नहीं हटाई गई तो हम जन आन्दोलन करेंगे। यह आरोप पत्र इस सदन में माननीय सदस्य श्री भोगेन्द्र झा और हमारे पांच साथियों को दिया गया।

16 00 hrs.

दूसरा उदाहरण आप सुन लीजिये। हमारे यहाँ बिहार में विधान परिषद के सदस्य श्री राज कुमार पुर्व जोकि बड़े सम्मानित और सक्रिय विधान परिषद के सदस्य हैं और बरसों तक एम एल ए भी रह चुके हैं उनके विरुद्ध बेनी पट्टी (मधुबनी) के दारोगा ने वारंट इसू किया डी आई आर के मातहत और कहा कि इन्होंने जलूस निकाला जिम में इंदिरा गांधी मुर्दाबाद, बीम सूत्री कार्यक्रम मुर्दाबाद, कांग्रेस मुर्दाबाद जैसे नारे लगाए। इस आरोप पत्र के आधार पर उन पर मुकदमा चलाया गया। आपके ही दल के 63 विधान परिषद के सदस्यों ने लिख कर माग की है और इन पर कानिग एट्रेशन नोटिस भी विधान परिषद में दिया जिसका जवाब सरकार नहीं दे सकी कि उनको रिहा किया जाए ये आरोप बिल्कुल गलत हैं, बेबुनियाद हैं। पुलिस को जब कभी अपने विरोधियों में बदला लेने का मौका मिलना है तो वह इस मौके का फायदा उठाने से नहीं चूकती है। इन की छाड़ में पुलिस बहुत ज्यादा जुल्म कर रही है। आपको चाहिये कि आप मीसा ने तारा डी० आई० आर० के दुहनयोग को रोके, आप पुलिस के कान पकडे, उससे साथ सबी से पेश आए, जो सम्पूर्ण क्रान्तिकारी थे, जो हमारी व्यवस्था को छिन्न बिन्न कर देना चाहते थे, उन्हें खिलाफ मीसा का इस्तेमाल हो, इनके खिलाफ

डी० आई० आर० का इस्तेमाल हो। जो आपके साथ बिन्न कर बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करना चाहते हैं, व्यवस्थित व्यवस्थित कर देना चाहते हैं, फिरकापस्त्यों के खिलाफ लड़ना चाहते हैं उनके साथ जेल में न डालें। चाकड़ी बाजार में जिन की शौरभिया, मकान उजाड़े जा रहे हैं उस रीति के खिलाफ हम लड़ेगे और आप हम को डी आई आर और मीसा में बालेंगे तो वह उचित नहीं होगा। इससे जनता में आपके बारे में अविश्वास पैदा होगा, जनता से उसकी आस्था उठेगी। इससे जो प्रतिस्पर्धी और फासिस्ट तत्व हमारे देश में हैं और मरती कार्यकर्त्तों ने लगे हुए हैं आप उनका हाथ मजबूत करेंगे। आप पुलिस को इसीम अधिकार न दें। पुलिस पर लगाम कस कर लगाए और उस न हमारा समर्थन आपने साथ बराबर होता। पर अच्छे काम में हम आपको समर्थन देंगे। गला कामो में हम कभी भी समर्थन आपका नहीं कर सकते हैं, फिर चाहे हमें आप हजार बार मीसा में बन्द करे, हम उसका विरोध करने रहेंगे। इतना ही मुझे निवेदन करना था।

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY
 I have heard him. There is no provision for detention under DISR; but there can be a rests under Defence or Security...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैंने तो आप को डिस्टेंदी है कि यह लोग एम० आई० एस० ए० के अन्दर जेल गये हैं और 1 साल से ज्यादा हो गया है। इसे के बारे में आप ने कुछ नहीं कहा।

You have not said anything about them. I gave you the letter personally on 2nd July, and you expressed your surprise why I was not talking to the Chief Minister. I told you that our leaders had met the Chief Minister and they were told that it was for the Central Government to release them. You have not said anything about these

persons. You have read the names of other persons. What about these persons? Please let me know. I have written to you a letter, and I have the right to get a reply from you.

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY
I shall look into it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

16.07 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S PENSION (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I beg to
move.*

"That the Bill further to amend
the President's Pension Act, 1951, be
taken into consideration."

This is a very simple Bill. The existing provisions of the President's Pension Act, 1951, *inter alia*, provide for medical attendance and treatment, free of charge, to a retired President. But such facilities are not available to the spouse of a retired President or the spouse of a President who dies while holding office as such. Keeping in view the dignity of the high office of the President, it is proposed to extend the said facilities to the spouse of a President in both cases.

This is a very simple Bill and I commend it for the acceptance of the House.

16.08 hrs.

[SHRI P. PARTHASARATHY in the Chair]
MR. CHAIRMAN Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend
the President's Pension Act, 1951, be
taken into consideration."

Sardar Swarn Singh Sokhi.

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी (जमशेदपुर)

चेयरमैन साहब, मैं इस बिल का तहेदिल से स्वागत करता हूँ और इस पर कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ, उम्मीद है मिनिस्टर साहब उन का ख्याल करेंगे। प्रेसीडेंट पेंशन ऐक्ट 1951 में बना था और 15,000 रु० सालाना पेंशन प्रेसीडेंट की बाकी जिन्दगी के लिये रखी गई थी, तथा 12,000 रु० सालाना सेक्रेटेरियल स्टाफ के लिये था। आज उन ऐक्ट को बन 25 साल हो गये हैं लेकिन वह पेंशन उतनी की उतनी ही है। जब यह बिल आया तो मैं समझा कि शायद प्रेसीडेंट की पेंशन बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं। जब आज सारी चीजों का दाम बढ़ गये तो प्रेसीडेंट की पेंशन भी बढ़ानी चाहिये। उस वक़्त में 15,000 रु० सालाना आज कल 2,400 रु० सालाना के बराबर हैं। प्रेसीडेंट के रिटायर होने के बाद जो उन के खर्चे बढ़े हुए होते हैं उन को कट डौन करना बड़ा मुश्किल होता है। इसलिये इतने बड़े ग्रॉफ़िम को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन की पेंशन मेरी राय में कम से कम 25,000 रु० सालाना होनी चाहिये, और इसी तरह से सेक्रेटेरियल स्टाफ का खर्चा भी बढ़ाना चाहिये क्योंकि हम नहीं चाहते थे कि कोई ऐसा समय आये जब पैसा न होने की वजह से रिटायर्ड प्रेसीडेंट को को

Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[सरकार स्वर्ण सिंह सीनियर]

तकलीफ हो। जब स्वीकर की, डिप्टी स्वीकर की तनकाहें बढ़ गई, मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट के अलाउन्स बढ़ चुके हैं, उन को कांस्टीट्यू-एँसी अलाउन्स भी दिया गया है, तो आप मेहरबानी कर के प्रेसीडेंट की पेंशन को भी बढ़ाने की कोशिश कीजिये।

इस बिल के द्वारा उन की स्पाउज को फ्री मेडिकल ट्रीटमेंट देने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है, जो एक अच्छी बात है। इस बारे में सरकार ने पहले से क्यों नहीं सोचा?

हमारे देश में मोहमेदन प्रजिडेंट भी होते हैं। अगर कोई ऐसा प्रीजिडेंट आफिस में मर जाये, जिस के चार स्पाउस हैं, जो उन लोगों के लिए लीगली अलाउड है, उन सब के लिए मेडिकल ट्रीटमेंट फ्री होना चाहिए। डा० जाकिर हुसैन साहब आफिस में रहते हुए मर गये। मेरे ब्याल में उन की बीबी को लाइफ-टाइम के लिए जरूर पेन्शन देनी चाहिए।

अमरीका में प्रीजिडेंट केनेडी आफिस में रहते हुए मर गये। वह दो बच्चे छोड़ गये, जो नाबालिग थे। उन बच्चों की देख-रेख के लिए मिसेज केनेडी को नई सारी करनी पड़ी। (अव्यवधान) सारी दुनिया को इस का पता है। मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा है, मैं यह बता रहा हूँ। और हिन्दुस्तान में तो ऐसा नहीं होना। जो प्रीजिडेंट आफिस में रहते हुए मर जाते हैं मैं उन की बीबी को पेन्शन देने के बारे में कह रहा हूँ।

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राजबख्शार साहबी (पटना) :

समापति बहोदय, इस बिल का मतलब केवल यही है कि भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति की, या राष्ट्रपति के पद पर रहते हुए जिन की मृत्यु हो जाये, उस की पत्नी को चिकित्सा की सुविधा दी जाये। कोई भी व्यक्ति इस बात का विरोध नहीं कर सकता है।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकार इस तरह की व्यवस्था भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपतियों की पत्नियों के लिए कर रही है, तो वह थोड़ा आगे भी जाये, और उस के जो कर्मचारी हैं, उन के लिए भी कुछ व्यवस्था करे और फिर हम लोग भी हैं।

श्री भूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : हम कर्मचारी नहीं हैं।

श्री राजबख्शार साहबी : हम जनता के कर्मचारी हैं। जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है, इस विधेयक का विरोध नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन इस भावना को हम थोड़ा नीचे भी ले जाये और सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि के लिए भी चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था करें।

यह भी देखना चाहिए कि जिन लोगों को पेन्शन दी जाती है, क्या वह उन को समय पर मिलती है। राष्ट्रपति को तो जरूर समय पर मिलती हूँगी, लेकिन दूसरे लोगों को समय पर नहीं मिलती है। इस के अलावा इस समय जो पेन्शन मिलती है, वह कम है। सरकार मेन्डेट में कुछ वृद्धि की है, अगर उन में और वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता है।

की सोची ने कहा है कि मूलपूर्व राष्ट्रपतियों की पेन्शन बढ़ानी चाहिए। उन का माथ ही यह भी कहना चाहिए था कि अन्य पण्डितों की पेन्शन की राशि भी बढ़ानी चाहिए। क्योंकि महर्षि बल राष्ट्राति के लिए नहीं है, महर्षि उन नामों के लिए भी है जो पेंशन पाते हैं। तो उन की पेन्शन की राशि भी बढ़ाए और समय पर उन को दीजिए ताकि वे महसूस करें कि सरकार उन का प्रति मजबूत है, सचेष्ट है, उन की कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखती है, उन की सेवाओं का बदला भुगत रही है, पूरा बदला तो आप नहीं भुगत सकते फिर भी कुछ न कुछ कर रहे हैं। यद्यपि इस विधेयक का दायरा बहुत सीमित है लेकिन यह निवेदन में इस के संबंध में आप में अवश्य कल्पना कि कर्मचारियों स्वतंत्रता सनानियों या दूसरे पेंशन पाने वाले लोग हैं उन की दशा पर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। उन के लिए ठीक तरह से चिकित्सा की सुविधा होनी चाहिए और पर्याप्त व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। अभी चिकित्सा की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था बहुत जगह नहीं होती है। सरकारी अस्पताल भी आप के हाते हैं ना कभी दवा नहीं होती है, कभी डाक्टर नहीं होते हैं, अभी सरकार अपना पैसा जी एच एन स्काम लागू करने जा रही है लेकिन बल रत्न डिस्पेंसरीज बना रही है तो उस से क्या होगा। वहा हजारों हजार कर्मचारी हैं, 3 डिस्पेंसरीज से उन की सेवा कैसे कर सकेंगे? तो उस दृष्टिकोण को आप ध्यान में रखिए कि पर्याप्त मात्रा में आप की डिस्पेंसरीज हों डाक्टर हों, दवाएँ हों, नर्सज हों, पूरी व्यवस्था हो। ऐसा आप ने किया तब तो इस तरह

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के बिल का कोई मतलब है। इन के लिए तो आप जरूर करेंगे, लेकिन इस तरह की सुविधाएं ओरो को भी दी जाएं। उन के लिए ठीक तरह का व्यवस्था काज आए। इन गब्दा के साथ ही इन बिन्दु सनर्धन करता हूँ।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) I am thankful to both the participants who have spoken on this Bill

As I have already said, it is a very simple Bill extending the facilities of medical assistance to the wives of the ex-Presidents or retired Presidents. This was not there in the original Bill. Only ex-Presidents were entitled to free medical assistance along with a pension of Rs. 15,000 per annum and also Rs. 12,000, per annum for maintenance of secretarial staff. Later on, it was found that their wives also should be given medical assistance in conformity with the practices elsewhere. That is why this Bill has been brought forward

Of course some other suggestions also have been made that even the pension should be raised, that the pension of Rs. 15,000 was fixed long time ago and it needs a revision. Of course, there is considerable point in what the hon. Member says. Even in respect of salaries of Ministers, they were fixed quite long time ago, but I am not advocating that. In this Bill the only intention is to extend the free medical assistance to the wives or widows of the former Presidents and to the spouses of future incumbents

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI has made—of course not quite relevant—a point in this connection, that the pension of other Government servants should also be raised

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Including Freedom Fighters,

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: But that is a different scheme altogether.

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

This cannot be tagged on to the Freedom Fighter's pension which has already been fixed. That is not relevant to the Bill before us. I can discuss it with him later.

I once again thank the hon. Members for their full support and I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is—

"That the Bill further to amend the President's Pension Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 4. I am putting them to the vote of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

SEYID MUHAMMAD: I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 be taken into consideration."

Article 82 of the Constitution provides that upon the completion of each census, the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States and the division of each State into territorial constituencies shall be readjusted by such authority and in such manner as Parliament may by law determine. It further provides that such readjustment shall not affect representation in the House of the People until the dissolution of the then existing House. There is a similar provision in article 170(3) of the Constitution in respect of the Legislative Assemblies of the States. In accordance with these provisions of the Constitution Parliament enacted the Delimitation Act, 1972 providing for the setting up of a Delimitation Commission. The Delimitation Commission appointed under the Delimitation Act, 1972 has completed the work of final determination of the number and the extent of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies in respect of all States and Union territories, except the Union territory of Arunachal Pradesh. Under the provisions of the Government of Union Territories (Amendment) Act, 1975 the Election Commission has been entrusted with the task of determining the extent of the two Parliamentary constituencies and 30 Assembly constituencies in the Union territory of Arunachal Pradesh and the final orders of delimitation in this regard have also been issued.

The purpose of the amendments contained in the present Bill is to empower the Election Commission to consolidate all orders of delimitation into a single Order and to maintain the said Order up-to-date by correcting printing mistakes, etc. The First and the Second Schedules to the Representation of the People Act, 1950 are also being amend-

16.21 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. V. A.

ed to reflect the correct position in regard to allocation of seats in Lok Sabha and in the State Legislative Assemblies as determined by the Delimitation Commission

Opportunity is also being taken to amend section 28(3) of the Representation of the People Act 1950 so as to bring the rule-making power of the Central Government under that Act in line with the recommendations of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation

With these remarks I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House

MR CHAIRMAN Motion moved

'That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 be taken into consideration'

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda)
Mr Chairman, Sir, this is not a big Bill. The purpose is also very limited. This Bill is only to fulfil certain obligations of the Constitution as well as to re-allocate and allot seats in the Assemblies of the State Legislatures as well as the Lok Sabha in Parliament

Through this Bill new allotment of seats has been made to the different State Legislatures as well as the Lok Sabha and also the legislatures of the Union Territories on the basis of certain facts and principles that have come out during the last census held in 1971—population of a particular State the Union Territories ratio of the population in respect of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes have been adjusted as per their number

In the first place my contention is this. The Census Report in itself is not correct. It is not correctly prepared. There are certain facts. I do not know whether the Law Minister here who is piloting the Bill is aware of these things. But these are already in the records of the State Governments and

also the Central Government and the Home Ministry. In many States many of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have not been recorded as such because of certain considerations which may go against the equilibrium that is maintained in the particular State for their political activities or forming government of the ruling party and so on. I can mention Assam for instance. Many cases and many people belonging to neighbouring States and also that State have not been given that status of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in various districts and taluks. So this sort of discrimination is being made in Assam. When this was pointed out by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission, Assam Government said no. If we do that, then the political equilibrium that is existing in that State will be seriously disturbed. They said that the political balance will be disturbed and so they cannot do that. The Scheduled Castes Commission also reported this matter to the Home Ministry here. The Home Minister expressed his inability to do anything. So these things are going on.

In the matter of delimitation we know how proper representation is not being given to the total population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In allotment of seats an area is chosen where their representation is much less. There is a neighbouring area where a person is elected and the want that his case may not be jeopardised and that seat should not be disturbed. The other seat where the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe people are not there according to the required proportion is being declared as a scheduled caste and scheduled tribe seat reserved for that community. So, Sir, these are instances of large-scale discrimination in the matter of allotment of seats and also in the matter of delimitation of constituencies.

And always that has been done according to the convenience of certain people who are representing those areas and who have created vested interests for their electoral

[Shri Dinesh Joarder]

benefits. That is there. I have not much time because this is a small Bill and time has been limited. So this is on the basis of the Delimitation Commission that seats are allotted to the Legislatures in the States, Union Territories as also in the Lok Sabha. As regards reserved seats to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, my point is this. What is the total number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population throughout our country and the number of seats allotted against them in Lok Sabha or in the State Legislatures?

If we take up the total number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population throughout our country and the seats that have been allotted to them in Lok Sabha, you will find that this does not represent the total proportion in which that should have been done and according to the principle laid down by the Delimitation Commission Act.

I have seen the census earlier. I do not remember at the moment. In certain areas I know it. Take the case of collieries and tea plantation areas in our State—the State in North Bengal—Jalpaiguri, Siliguri, Alipur Duar and large parts of Assam and other places where the labourers go from different States—they come from Bihar and Chhota Nagpur and M.P.—and most of them are tribal people. In one part they belong to scheduled castes and they are going to work in tea plantation and colliery and other industrial areas, there they will not be treated as scheduled castes and or scheduled tribes. They go for their livelihood to other parts of the country and so they will not be treated as such.

People coming from Chhota Nagpur in Bihar, if they go to Madhya Pradesh, will not be treated as such. When they go to the northern part of West Bengal for their livelihood in tea plantation and other industries, they are only treated as a general

community. They are not even given the status of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In the same State, a section of the people, in a particular district are treated as scheduled castes/scheduled tribes but in the neighbouring district, they are not treated as such because they are treated as a general community. In a particular State, the community might have been treated as scheduled castes or scheduled tribes but if they go to Bihar, they are not treated as such. Because the Government apprehend that the question might come up, they have brought forward this Bill whereas the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Amendment Bill 1976 that was actually proposed for discussion in the last budget session on 25th, 26th or 27th May was withdrawn and at that time, Government said that it would be coming up in the next session. Why is this Bill not put up for an earlier discussion? This should have been discussed earlier. Why should the present Bill be discussed? We are discussing this present Bill and the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people throughout the country in the Legislatures, Union Territories and also in Lok Sabha actually do not get their proper representation. This is a fallacy. I should say. That is my one conclusion.

As far as the present people's representation to the Assemblies and the Lok Sabha and Union Territories is concerned, we have got experience since 1952; in almost all the General Elections, we find that the ruling party is getting only the minority votes, not exceeding 35 to 42 per cent votes in any election. In each and every election they are getting minority votes but they are in power for so many years. Even in the present Lok Sabha although they have more than two-third membership of the total membership, they had secured only 42.43 per cent of votes. The principle of proportionate representation should be introduced both in the Lok Sabha and State legislatures

and unless that is introduced no proper representation from the people can be there. Unless that principle of proportionate representation is there in the entire electoral system people cannot properly represent themselves in the State legislatures. I oppose this sort of allotment of seats and also the system of election results and representation in the legislatures. I oppose this principle and want that there should be proportionate representation in each and every legislature.

Here I do not want to discuss other matters alike but when the representatives had betrayed the cause of the people from whom they had got votes there should be a provision of right of recall of such representatives. There should be a provision of right of recall in this Bill.

I am fully aware that the scope of this Bill is very limited and this is only meant to fulfil certain constitutional obligations. Lastly, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that during census operation certain areas are not covered by the census operation workers. As far as West Bengal is concerned we know during census operation in many areas people entrusted with enumeration and enlistment of the number of people residing in an area were not able to go to a particular locality because of certain terrorism and gangsterism prevailing there.

For that reason, the census operation workers could not go to many areas and could not do the enumeration work relating to the people living there; they just gave some fictitious numbers. Many villages were even omitted and they calculated their figures in their office without going to the field or the villages. This should be rectified. With these observations, I conclude.

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह लोखो (जमशेदपुर) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ, यह बहुत अच्छा बिल लाया गया है। कुछ सुझाव मैं आपके द्वारा मिनिस्टर साहब से मांगने रखूँगा उमीद है कि वह उन पर गौर करेंगे। क्योंकि मिनिस्टर साहब खुद राज्य-सभा के मेम्बर हैं, डिप्लोमेटिशन से लोक-सभा के मेम्बरों को क्या क्या तकलीफें हानी है, यह उनको बताना चाहता हूँ।

सबसे पहले मैं, जो कुछ श्री जोरदार ने कहा है कि हमारी पार्टी को कम वोट मिलते हैं और हम यहाँ भाकर रूल करते हैं, मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ। क्योंकि यह बात लडाई की है, लडाई का मैदान में सारी पाटिया आती है और जिसको सबसे ज्यादा वोट मिलते हैं, जो बहुमत में हो जाती है, वही पार्टी राज्य करती है चाहे वह कोई भी पार्टी हो। मैं इनक इस बात का कहने का अर्थ नहीं समझ पाया, मगर मैं इस चीज का विरोध करता हूँ। इस तरह की बातों का कहने से कुछ फायदा जाने वाला नहीं है।

रिप्रेजेंटेशन बिल की पीपल एक्ट के सेक्शन 4 के सब-सेक्शन 6 के अर्द्ध-सेट में डिप्लोमेटिशन एक्ट, 1972 के प्रावधान में अरुणाचल प्रदेश को छोड़ दिया गया है। वहाँ की पार्लियामेंटरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज और स्टेट असेम्बली कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज को इलैक्शन कमीशन तय करेगा। दोनों ही कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज को डिप्लोमेटिशन कमीशन का दायरे से छोड़ दिया गया है। इससे क्या बज्र हुई कि वह कंपलीट नहीं कर पाये। इन स्टेटमेंट और प्रोब्लेम्स में दिया हुआ है कि वह काम को कंपलीट नहीं कर पाये। इसकी वजह का पता लगाना चाहिये कि क्या हुआ? सभी स्टेटों के लिये एक ही सिस्टम के रूल और कानून होने चाहिये। किसी के लिये कुछ और किसी के लिये दूसरा यह नहीं होना चाहिये। बहुत सारी स्टेट

[सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी]

ऐसी हैं, जिनमें एक दूसरे के बीच में मतभेद है। डीलमिनेशन कमीशन 1966 में आया और अब 10 साल के बाद आप इसमें धर्मदमैट लाये हैं। डीलमिनेशन कमीशन ने कुछ स्टेटों में बराबर इन्साफ नहीं किया है।

मैं अपने इलाके की धर्मदमैली कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी जुगसलाई के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। यह कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी 1972 तक शङ्खुल ट्राइब्स की दुआ करती थी। यह जुगसलाई जमशेदपुर के साथ सटा हुआ इलाका है और वहाँ की आबादी इस वक्त शङ्खुल कास्ट और शङ्खुल ट्राइब्स को छोड़कर ऐसे लोगों की है जो इस कास्ट से बिलग नहीं करते हैं। जैसे बिहार के लोग हैं, पंजाब के लोग हैं। डीलमिनेशन कमीशन ने इस कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी को शङ्खुल-कास्ट बना दिया है। इसे शङ्खुल ट्राइब्स से शङ्खुल-कास्ट कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी कर दिया गया है। वहाँ के सिटिंग एम० एल० ए० और बहुत से लोगों ने रिप्रेजेंटेशन दी, लेकिन डीलमिनेशन कमीशन ने किसी की कोई बात नहीं सुनी। वहाँ एक एम० एल० ए० ने जो बीबीकेशन किये, उनको नहीं माना गया। इसको अगर चेंज करना ही था, तो इसे जनरल सीट करना चाहिये था। इससे तो आपने शङ्खुल ट्राइब्स को विरोधी कर लिया है। शङ्खुल कास्ट का तो वहाँ कोई है नहीं। पंजाब से जो मजहबी लोग वहाँ आये हुए हैं, अगर उनको वहाँ का शङ्खुल कास्ट का मान लिया जाये तो वह लड़ सकते हैं, नहीं तो इसका कोई फायदा नहीं। डीलमिनेशन कमीशन वे बड़े-बड़े जो अफसर हैं, वे वहाँ सफिट हाउस में जाकर ठहरते हैं और बोगस काम करते हैं। उन पर जो प्रेशर पड़ता है, उसकी मान लेते हैं। मेहरबानी कर ४: आप इसको देखें।

दूसरी पालियामेंटरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी पटमदा थी। यह मेरे अंडर में आती है। इसको अवालश कर दिया है। वह अब है ही नहीं। वहाँ के लोग महतो, बंगाली और बैकबर्ड

क्लास के हैं। यह एक जनरल सीट ही उड़ा दी गई है। किसी का सिर, किसी की हड्डी यह सब क्या है, इससे बड़ा मुश्किल ही गया है।

अगर डीलमिनेशन कमीशन इस तरह से काम करेगा, तो इस से बहुत असंतोष पैदा होगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस डीलमिनेशन को फिर से रीथ्यू करने के लिए एक नया डीलमिनेशन कमीशन बनाया जाये। तब हर एक एम० पी० और एम० एल० ए० बतायेगा कि उन के क्षेत्रों में क्या किया गया है। जब सीटें 522 से बढ़ कर 542 हो सकती हैं, तो वे 560 भी हो सकती हैं।

शिङ्खुल 1 में बताया गया है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 1, बिहार में 1, गुजरात में 2, हरियाणा में 1, कर्नाटक में 1, केरल में 1, मध्य प्रदेश में 3, महाराष्ट्र में 3 और वेस्ट बंगाल में 2 सीटें बढ़ाई गई हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस का काइटेरियन क्या है। क्या इस बीच में यू० पी० और पंजाब वगैरह स्टेट्स की आबादी नहीं बढ़ी है? अगर ये सीटें आबादी के हिसाब से बढ़ाई गई हैं, तो हर एक स्टेट में आबादी बढ़ी है, घटी नहीं है, या बराबर नहीं रही है। 1972 में यू० पी० की आबादी दस बीस साल पहले के मुकाबले में ऊपर बढ़ी होगी। इस को फिर से देखना चाहिए।

मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी, जमशेदपुर, के बारे में डीलमिनेशन कमीशन ने बड़ी बेइन्साफ़ी की है। मुझे बड़ा अफ़सोस होता है कि मेरे वहाँ के एम० पी० होने के बावजूद मुझे पूछा तक नहीं गया। हम ने चिट्ठियाँ लिखीं और हमारे आदमी गये, लेकिन कुछ असर नहीं हुआ। वहाँ के एम० एल० ए० ने इस बारे में मुझे से कहा। मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान भर में इस तरह की बेइन्साफ़ी हुई है। इसलिए मिनिस्टर साहब हर एक एम० पी० से इस बारे में पूछें। फिर से डीलमिनेशन

कमीशन बहाल किया था, जो नये सिरे से काम करे, ताकि हमारे इलैक्शन से पहले कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी के बारे में फैसला हो सके।

श्री रामावतार घाण्डी (पटना)
सभापति महोदय, यह ठीक कहा गया है कि रिप्रेजेंटेशन आफ दि पीपल (एमेंडमेंट) बिल बड़ा इम्पोर्टेंट बिल है—इस मानी में कि डीलिटेशन कमीशन ने चुनाव-क्षेत्रों के पुनर्निर्धारण के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उसको स्वीकार किया जाये। इस बारे में तमाम पुरानी बातें उठाई जा सकती हैं और गड़े मुँदें उखाड़े जा सकते हैं, लेकिन उनसे ज्यादा काम नहीं चलेगा। फिर भी कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं, जिनके बारे में मैं अपने और अपने दल के विचार रखना चाहता हूँ।

यह ठीक कहा गया है कि जनगणना त्रुटिपूर्ण होगी है। अगर जन-गणना ठीक से की जाती, तो मेरा विश्वास है कि अनुसूचित जातियों और जन-जातियों की सटें और बढ़ सकती थी। वे लोग आधिकारिक, सामाजिक रूप और हर तरह से कमजोर वर्ग हैं, जिनको प्रायः बढ़ाने की बात सरकार करती है। लेकिन जब चुनाव की बात आती है, उनका ज्यादा से ज्यादा अधिकार देने की बात आती है तो वेस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट, स्थिर स्वार्थ के लोग नाना-अपेक्ष कर के उन को हर अधिकार से वंचित करना चाहते हैं। इस तरह की धान जन-गणना के वक्त भी होती है। मैं भी समझता हूँ कि जनगणना त्रुटिपूर्ण है। अगर ठीक होती है तो हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की सटें पार्लियामेंट में भी और विधान सभाओं में भी और ज्यादा होती।

दूसरी बात—जो अभी आपने चुनाव क्षेत्रों के पुनर्निर्धारण के लिए आयोग बहाल किया था उसमें तीन उस के पूरे मेम्बर थे, एक उनके चेयरमैन थे और बाकी एसोसिएट मेम्बर थे जिसमें आपने हर एक स्टेट के

पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों और विधान सभा के सदस्यों को भी रखा। आपने उसमें यह तो किया कि एसोसिएट मेम्बर भी अपनी राय से मर्कें और उन्हें विरोधी दलों के तथा शासक दल के दोनों के मेम्बरों को आपने रखा। उस में कोई हथको शिकायत नहीं है। शिकायत यहां आती है कि बहुत सारे चुनाव क्षेत्रों को चाहे वे अनेम्बरों के हों या लोक सभा के हों बिल्कुल काट छांट कर ऐसा बना दिया गया कि कोई भी ईमानदार व्यक्ति उसका समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। मैं अनुभव के आधार पर यह बोल रहा हूँ।

बिहार में आपका डी-लिमिटेशन कमीशन गया। उन लोगों ने जाकर राब में आखिरी बैठक की जहां अन्तिम रूप से तमाम लोगों की राय सुनने के बाद सर्वसम्मति निर्णय हुआ लेकिन यहां आकर पैरवी के बल पर प्रभावशाली व्यक्तियों के कहने पर वह सर्वसम्मति प्रस्ताव बदल दिया गया। मैं खुद इसका भुक्तभोग हूँ। हमारे क्षेत्र का मेरे क्षेत्र एक है जिसके बारे में तमाम लोगों ने राब की के अन्दर यह तय किया कि यह पटना में रहना चाहिए लेकिन उसको काट कर धारा में ले जाया गया और जो धारा में पहले था उसको काट कर मेरे क्षेत्र में ले आया गया। आपका सिद्धान्त है कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी बनाते वक्त कान्टीगुइड और काम्पैक्टनेस का ध्यान रखा जाएगा लेकिन इस सिद्धान्त को तिलांजलि दे दी गई। मेरे क्षेत्र में तो जरूर इस तरह की बात हुई। जो माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे पता नहीं उनका क्षेत्र में हुई या नहीं क्योंकि जिस क्षेत्र का उन्होंने जिक्र किया है उसका भूगोल मैं नहीं जानता, अपने क्षेत्र का भूगोल तो मुझे मालूम है। जब इस तरह की बातें हुईं तो सभ लोगों के दिल में गुस्सा आया चाहे वे शासक दल के रहे हों चाहे विरोधी दलों के कि यह क्या बात है? हमने सर्वसम्मति तय किया और उसके बाद दिल्ली में आकर क्या उसे बदल दिया गया पैरवी के बल पर?

[श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री]

आप मुझे माफ करेंगे, अगर डीलमिटेशन कमीशन भी पैरवी की बात सुनेगा, प्रभावशाली व्यक्तियों के कहने में आ जाएगा तो फिर जनता का विश्वास उस पर कैसे रह जायगा ? लेकिन ऐसा हुआ । इतना ही नहीं हमारे दल के माननीय सदस्य श्री भाना मांझी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के हैं, उनके क्षेत्र का नाम जमुई था, उस क्षेत्र का नाम नक्शे से मिटा दिया गया । उस क्षेत्र को कई जगह बांट दिया गया । इसी तरीके से हमारे दल के नेता भी इन्द्रजीत गुप्त के क्षेत्र का नाम पहले अलीपुर था जहां से कई दफा वे यहां चुन कर आते थे । इनके दो विधान सभा क्षेत्र को ज्यातिमय वमु जो सी० पी० एम० के पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं उनके क्षेत्र में मिला दिया गया, दो और क्षेत्रों को काट कर कांग्रेसी सदस्यों के क्षेत्र में मिला दिया, दो बाकी रहे और कुछ इधर उधर से लेकर इन का क्षेत्र बना दिया गया । इनके पुराने क्षेत्र का नाम मिटा दिया गया और उस क्षेत्र का नाम हो गया यादवपुर । ऐसे मीके पर वह बात याद आती है कि कहीं की ईंट कहीं का रोड़ा, भानुमती ने कुनबा जोड़ा । डीलमिटेशन कमीशन ने यह काम किया है । सहयोगी सदस्यों की राय पर, उनके परामर्श पर कमीशन ने ध्यान नहीं दिया । तीन व्यक्तियों ने जो उसके पक्ष के मेम्बर थे, जो चाहा कर दिया । जब इस तरह की बात हुई तो बहुत सारे मेम्बरों ने कहा, जिसमें हमारे दल के भी थे और आपके दल के भी थे कि अगर ऐसी बात थी तो हम लोगों को सहयोगी सदस्य बनाने का आवश्यकता ही क्या थी ? वही तीन सदस्य सब जगह चले जाते । मैं यह और बता दूँ कि जब कमीशन पेटिशन सुन रहा था और जनता की राय जान रहा था तो मेरे मनेर क्षेत्र को पटना में रखा जाय इसके पक्ष में पचास आंदमियों ने गवाही दी जिसमें सभी विचारों के लोग थे और इसे दूसरी जगह ले जाने के पक्ष में केवल छः आदमी आए ।

फिर भी इस तरह की बात की गई तो कैसे लोगों का विश्वास इस पर होगा ? पैरवी के ऊपर डीलमिटेशन कमीशन को काम नहीं करना चाहिए । प्रभावशाली व्यक्तियों के प्रभाव में आकर काम नहीं करना चाहिए । जो उनका सिद्धान्त हैं कांफेक्टेन्स, कांस्ट्रिबुटी का उसको ध्यान में रखना चाहिए, तभी ठीक से क्षेत्रों का पुनर्निर्धारण किया जा सकता है ।

अब सवाल यह है कि चुनाव कानून में सुधार होना चाहिए । ठीक ही कहा गया है कि अल्पमत में वोट लेकर बल यहां पर आ जाते हैं और सरकार बनाते हैं । आप भी इस तरह बराबर आते रहे हैं । अभी गुजरात में जनता पार्टी ने अल्पमत के वोट से 7-8 महीने राज्य किया । उसको भी बहुमत के वोट नहीं मिले थे । आपने इन बार उनके खिलाफ इस बात को इस्तेमाल किया कि वे अल्पमत वाले हैं । तो अल्पमत में आप भी आये, जनता मोर्चा भी आये, कोई और भी आये लेकिन इसको रोकने का एक ही तरीका है कि आप संसदीय प्रतिनिधित्व, प्रपोजेशनल रिप्रेजेंटेशन के सिद्धान्त को मानिये । हमारा दल, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी बहुत दिनों से बराबर इसकी मांग कर रही है । साथ ही वोटर्स को राइट आफ रिकाल का अधिकार होना चाहिए । अगर कोई सदस्य यहां पर आ करके हिन्दुस्तान की एकना के खिलाफ बोलता है, जनतंत्र के खिलाफ बोलता है, हिन्दुस्तान को विदेशियों की मर्जी पर उनके खेमे में ले जाना चाहत है या जो लोग अष्टाचार में डूब जाते हैं, दिन रात कुकर्म करते हैं, जनता की सेवा नहीं करते हैं, जनता के साथ ठीक से व्यवहार नहीं करते हैं, उनकी समस्याओं को समझते नहीं और उठाते नहीं—अगर ऐसे लोगों को जनता निकालना चाहे तो आपको यह अधिकार जनता को देना चाहिए । चुनाव कानून में प्रपोजेशनल रिप्रेजेंटेशन और राइट आफ रिकाल की व्यवस्था लेनी चाहिए ।

असहरी बात कहकर समाप्त करना।
इस विषयक के जरिए डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन
ने जो फैसले किये—गलन या सही, उस के बारे
में मैंने बताया दिया है। अगर आप देखेंगे
तो और भी बहुत सी गड़बड़ियाँ मिलेंगी।
उसके आधार पर आप यह बिल लाये हैं, मैं
इसका विरोध ही करना चाहता लेकिन मेरा
एक निवेदन है कि इस डिलिमिटेशन के चुनाव
अंशों के पुनर्निर्धारण के आधार पर 1977 में
फरवरी के महीने में आप चुनाव जरूर करवाये।
हमारे दल ने यह भाग की है, अभी हमारे
दल ही राष्ट्रीय परिषद की बैठक हैदराबाद
में हुई थी और मॉडिंग के वोट प्रे-कान्फेन्स
में हमारे मन्त्रि-मन्त्रि श्री राजेश्वर राव, ने
भाग की है कि चुनाव समय पर होने चाहिए।
अब और समय नहीं बढन चाहिए बल्कि समय
पर चुनाव करा कर जनता की राय लेनी
चाहिए। जनता का मत लेने का मौका
दिया जाये कि मनाजराद, धर्मनिष्पेक्षता
और जनतन्त्र के मूल्यों को बनये रखना
चाहिए है और फगिस्टो का यन्त्रा में धनता
मार कर निवालेन। चाहती है जनता हम जान
ना फोला दे कि यह मनाजराद की तरफ
गोती या फगिन्स की तरफ जायेगी,
हमारे देश में जनतन्त्र रहेगा या टिटरन
का तरह डिक्टेटोरशिप रहेगी। हमारे देश
के जो पुराने मूल्य हैं, जो हमारे देश की परम्परा
रखी है जनता की सेवा करना वही इस देश में
रहेगा या जो डी-स्टैबल इजशन की नीति में
विश्वास करने वाले हैं, विदेशों के कहने पर
काम करने वाले हैं उनकी बातें होंगी।
इसके लिए मेरा निवेदन है आप चुनाव
अवश्य करवाये।

श्री सुखदेव जोगा (पाली) समापति
महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि
राइट आफ रिकॉल का जो प्रश्न उठाया
गया है, मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि इसका कोई
रीका नहीं है कि किस तरह से इसको किया
जाये। एक चुनाव क्षेत्र में 6-7 लाख

वोटर्स होते हैं, क्या तरीका आप निकालेंगे
जिससे राइट आफ रिकॉल हो। अभी तक
यह व्यवस्था केवल एक देश में लागू है और
वहा भी सीमित क्षेत्र में, जहाँ कि वोटर्स
प्रतिनिधि को वापिस बुला सकते हैं। अगर
कोई तरीका हो तो आप मुझे वह बताये।
जब पहले निर्णय लिया जा चुका है करिस्ट
आफ रिकॉल सम्भव नहीं है तो फिर बार बार
उस का यन्त्रा पर होरान से क्या लाभ है।
यह केवल एक श्राद्धर्ष वाक्य है, इस लिये आप
अप उस को दोहराने हैं।

17.00 hrs

जहाँ तक डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन की
बात है—इस में अभील का कोई प्रावधान
नहीं है। जो कुछ यह कमीशन तय कर
देता है, वही फाइनल है। अगर आप
इस को देखें तो आपको बड़ा ताज्जुब होगा—विरु
तरह में शैडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैडयूल्ड
ट्राइब्स की सख्या को कम कर दिया गया है।
अगर महीने की से काम किया जाना तो
उन की सख्या बढ सक्ती थी, लेकिन बान-
बुध कर उन की सख्या को कम किया गया है।
आप इसके फाटें शैडयूल्ड का देखिये—छात्र-
प्रदेश में पहले कुल मॉटें 41 थीं, जिस
में शैडयूल्ड कास्ट्स 6 और शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स
2 थे, अब सीटे 42 हो गई है, जिन में शैड-
यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स की सख्या
वही 6 तथा 2 है। एक सीट बढी है, लेकिन
इनकी सीट्स में कोई बुद्धि नहीं हुई। अन्त
में शैडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स
की सख्या पहले 1 तथा 2 थी अब भी वही है।
उस में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया है।
आप लोक सभा की टोटल सीटो को देखिये
—पहले कुल 522 सीटे थी, अब 542 सीटे
तय की गई हैं। इनमें शैडयूल्ड कास्ट्स की
पहले 77 सीटे थी और शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स की
41 सीटे थी लेकिन अब 78 सीटे शैडयूल्ड
कास्ट्स की और 38 सीटे शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स

[बी नून बन्द बागा]

की होगी, जिस का मतलब है शैडयूल्ड कास्ट्स में 1 सीट बढ़ी है, लेकिन शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स में 3 सीटें घट गई हैं—यह कैसे हो सकता है।

श्री रामाबतार छाल्सी : बिहार में भी है एक सीट बढ़ी है।

श्री नून बन्द बागा : यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि टोटल सीट्स में तो 522 से 542 हो गई, लेकिन शैडयूल्ड कास्ट्स में सिर्फ एक सीट बढ़ी और शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स में उल्टा तीन सीटें घट गई यह कैसे पॉसिबल है

श्री बाई० एस० महाजन : पोलेशन कम हो गई होगी।

श्री नून बन्द बागा एक तरफ आप के आकड़े बतलाते हैं कि आदिवासियों और गरीबों में सतान ज्यादा पैदा होती है, तब फिर क्या कारण है कि शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स को तीन सीटें घट गईं। मेरे काल में डिजिटेशन कमिशन में आप ने जो निर्णय लिखा है उस में कहीं न कहीं गलती जरूर है, चाहे आप इस बात को मानें या न मानें। इस से तो यह जाहिर होता है इतने सालों के बाद हमने जो फिगर्स दीं हैं, उन में और ज्यादा कमी हो गई है और अगर यही हालत रही तो कुछ समय के बाद इन की संख्या में और भी ज्यादा कमी हो जायगी। शैडयूल्ड कास्ट्स वालों में तो फेमिली प्लानिंग है ही नहीं और घर-घर में जा कर देखें तो पाएंगे कि गांव में शैडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग बढ़ रहे हैं। आप कहा पर फोगर्स कोट कर रहे हैं और हम उन को एन्डोर्स कर देंगे और बिल पास हो जाएगा।

अब आप एसेम्बलीज को लीजिए। वहां पर किसती होशियारी से काम लिया है और जैसा कि शास्त्री जीने कहा, "कहीं की ईंट, कहीं का रोड़ा, चानुसति ने कुनवा जोड़ा"

अब कहावत यह होती है। "हस्त में संभ्रम कहीं न कहीं धनती जरूर है।" इस डिजिटेशन एक्ट के कारण राज्यों में भी यही हालत है कि जहां चाहा बढ़ा दिया और जहां नहीं चाहा बढ़ा नहीं बढ़ाया। तो क्या इस प्रकार से डिजिटेशन कमेटी के अन्दर शैडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के हितों की रक्षा हो सकती। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जब तक आप हैं, डाक्टर साहब, आप इन प्वाइन्ट्स पर गहराई से सोचें कि शैडयूल्डों को ये फीगरस दी गई हैं इन में इतना फर्क क्यों है।

इसी प्रकार से आप शैडयूल्ड 'बी' यानी सकेन्द शैडयूल्ड को भी देख लीजिए। उस को देख कर आप को आश्चर्य होगा कि किस प्रकार में उन्होंने किया है। उन का रेशो उस में बिल्कुल नहीं है।

अब मेरा एक भवाल था कि रिप्रेजेंटेशन आफ बिपीएल एक्ट जो है, वह 1950 का बना हुआ है और आज उसको बने हुए 26 साल में ज्यादा हो गये हैं और मैं चाहता हूं कि इस में पूरी चेन्जेज हो जानी चाहिए। इसमें चेन्जेज हानी बहुत जरूर हैं और इस का कारण यह है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जो आप के इलेक्शन आफिसर्स हैं, वे अपना काम ठीक से करते नहीं हैं। अगर किसी को अपना नाम जुड़वाना होता है तो उस के लिए नाम सूची। जुड़वाना बड़ा मुश्किल है जबकि कानून में खिला हुआ है कि आदमी अपना नाम जुड़वा सकता है। होता क्या है कि जो अयोग्य मास्टर होते हैं उन को नाम लिखने के लिए भेज दिया जाता है और जो लोग अपना नाम जुड़वाना चाहते हैं उन का नाम जोड़ा नहीं जाता है। लोगों को अपना नाम जुड़वाने में बड़ी तकलफ होती है और होत, यह है कि भरे हुए लोगों के नाम तो लिस्ट में लिखे रहते हैं लेकिन जो गरीब आदमी है, जिन के नाम सूची में होने चाहिए, उन के नाम नहीं

लिखे होते हैं। इस का कारण यह है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जो एच० डी० ओ० होता है, उस का इस काम की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं जाता है और वह सारा काम क्लर्कों पर छोड़ देता है और क्लर्क ठीक से काम नहीं करते हैं। गांव में पटवारा भी कभी कभी घर पर बैठ कर लिस्ट बना देता है और वही सूची पब्लिश हो जाती है और जो कानून आप ने बनाया है, उसका ठीक तरह से पालन नहीं होता है। मतीजा यह होता है कि इलेक्शन के समय वही सूची वहां पर रख दी जाती है और जब मतदाता बाट देने के लिए जाता है तो उसका नाम उसमें न होने की वजह से वह बाट देने से वंचित रह जाता है। इन का कारण मैं यह समझता हूं कि 1950 के बाद हम एकट में कोई नवतुर्ग संग्रहण नहीं हुए हैं। मास्टर जो हुआ है वह शाम का रो पर जाएगा जबकि कई घर पर नहीं जाएगा और वह अपनी खात्पुटा कर के बना आता है। (ध्वनमान)....

जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एच० डी० ओ० ही डिस्ट्रिक्ट इलेक्शन आफिर होता है, जिन को और बहुत काम रहते हैं। उस का इन काम के लिए थोड़ा भत्ता मिल जाता है लेकिन काम कुछ नहीं करता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हू कि इस मामले पर मंत्रालय साचे करके इस रिप्रेजेंटेशन आफ दि पोपुलर एक्ट में बड़े संशोधनों की जरूरत है। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि इस में मेंबरों का प्राजिवन हुआ चाहिए कि हर एक क्षेत्र के नामों का पूरा पूरी जांच की जाए और फिर उन नाम निस्टों में निबं जाए क्योंकि राजता गराव लोगों का अपने नाम लिखवाने में मुश्किल आती है। वे बोटर्स हो ही नहीं सकते।

अब तो एक और बात होने लगी है और लोग यह कहने लगे हैं कि अब जमान लोगों को आगे आना चाहिए। एजुकेशन भी काफी बढ़ गई है और वोटिंग ऐज के कम करने

की बात भी कही जाती है। वे कहते हैं कि 21 साल से बढ़ा कर 18 साल ऐज कर दो ताकि जवान लोग अपनी बात को कह सकें, लेकिन आप इस बात को नहीं मानते हैं। फिर आप चाहते हैं कि ज्यादा लोगों का रिप्रेजेंटेशन हो, तो रिप्रेजेंटेशन आफ दि पोपुलर एक्ट के अन्दर बहुत बेज्जेज करने की जरूरत है।

आप डिस्वालिफिकेशन की ही बात ले लीजिए। मेरा ऐसा मत है कि स्मॉलर्स, ब्लैक माजीटियर्स या जिन का करेक्टर बदल हो या जो दल बदल करें और जिन्होंने डिफिकेशन किया हो, ऐसे लोगों को टिकट न मिले। जो यह एकट बना है उसमें इस वक्त बेजिज की बात लाये हैं। इतने सालों के बाद रूलस मेकिंग पावर आपने जोड़ी है, बढ़ा कर मान किया है। 1950 का एकट बना हुआ है और इन 24 सालों में कितने कानून बना दिये गये, आपके सारे रूलस बन गये और मभापति जी 1950 के एकट के नीचे रूलस मेकिंग पावर आज 25 साल के बाद जोड़ा गया है। इसका दोष किसको दिया जाय? बड़ी हैरानी होती है।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): While welcoming this Bill I would like to make a few observations about the functioning of the Delimitation Commission and also certain matter relating to reservation.

I was an associate Member of the Delimitation Commission and I was not very keen to associate myself but due to persuasion, I agreed.

What I want to submit is that the Associate Members should be taken into consultation more seriously. We have been taken in a very casual and cavalier fashion in the sense that we were more as observers than as participants. At the various deliberations we had not been even allowed to elicit information or take notes or

[Shri K. Narayana Rao]

even a piece of paper with the result that with so much volume of representations that were received, we were not in a position to effectively address ourselves to the representations made by various persons representing the public. At the tail end of the deliberations at one sitting we were asked to go through the whole bundle of papers and give our views. We were taken from Hyderabad to Tirupati and then to Vizag and then we were asked, 'What do you say about this? What do you say about that?'. We cannot even assimilate all the representations that have been given to us. Ultimately, what happens? They prepare a list and before the publication we have not been consulted. At least we could have been told the final product of the Commission. That also we were not told. Of course, they do not require our signatures on the report, but at least we should know the final outcome of the deliberations. That also we were denied. This is not by way of any criticism. This is a purely non-political matter and that is the very basic idea of associating MPs and MLAs as Associate Members in the functioning of the Delimitation Commission. We are supposed to know what precisely is the position. Therefore, I humbly submit that in future—I request the hon. Minister to think about this matter—the Associate Members should be entrusted with more effective function and, to that extent, the hon. Minister may consider amending the Delimitation Act.

Now, I will briefly say one or two words about reservations. I tell you that this is my practical experience. We have committed ourselves and, rightly too, that we have to give certain reservations to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The basis is the population. What happened was this. When Delimitation Act was passed it had provided certain criteria for reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The inter-se proportionate ratio is

the guiding principle so far as scheduled caste is concerned. The Delimitation Commission has completely ignored this fact, that is, inter-se proportion relatively to the population of the scheduled castes, which has to be as practicable as possible. My second point is about the scheduled tribes and here the criteria is that the proportion of scheduled tribes to total population shall as far as practicable be the highest. What the Commission has done is this. On the basis of population they have decided upon the number of scheduled castes in a given State. That is understandable. But then, they had broken up the district-wise allocation for scheduled castes. It is very wrong. Districts are not uniform in all the States. There are some big districts and small district. It does not give any meaningful idea if you take the district as the unit. What happened in Andhra Pradesh was this. There are certain constituencies where less than 14 per cent scheduled caste population is there. They are reserved, whereas, constituencies where less than 14 per cent are declared as general. The reason was very simple. They took the district as the unit which is not warranted by the Constitution or Delimitation Act. We can't do anything now. As Mr. Daga said we cannot go to the court.

The idea of representation is to give representation to particular sections of the people. Naturally where those people live will be the places where reservation should be there. What is happening today is this. There are some constituencies which have been reserved like this for the last 10 years or 20 years or probably even 30 years. This is not the idea of reservation. Reservation must be by rotation and you can shift to some other area. But they are not doing it. There is nothing in this Act nor in the rules to rectify the situation. I don't know whether there are any instructions to that effect. There should be some guiding principles or guiding lines stating that

the reservation should be on the basis of rotation. I request the hon. Minister to work out the modalities of implementation of this suggestion.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, certain very interesting discrepancies have been shown by my hon. friend Mr. Daga. Before I proceed further, Mr. Chairman, through you, I would like to request the Minister to have a look at the Schedule as it is printed and presented to us.

In the First Schedule, in the Lok Sabha or the House of the People, the total figure that has been shown is 38 for scheduled tribe as proposed instead of 41 as it is existing today. And therefore it shows that the number has gone down. Mr. Chairman, it has been pointed out here and they have provided in the Bill itself that in regard to Arunachal Pradesh the total number of seats is two.

And in the existing pattern, the total number of seats is 1; for the scheduled tribe in the House of the People one. These two seats obviously will go to the tribal column and the total figure will be more.

For Mizoram, in the existing pattern, there is one and, in the proposed one, it is also one. In the total column, the seat reserved either for the scheduled castes or scheduled tribes is not even mentioned. Obviously, it will go to the column for scheduled tribes.

Then, again, Mr. Chairman, for Meghalaya, in the existing pattern, there are two seats and the two are reserved for the scheduled tribes. But, in the proposed amendment, as printed here, the total of the seats is 2. The column has not been defined, whether it is for scheduled castes or scheduled tribes. Obviously, it should be for the scheduled tribes. We now find that in the total column,

instead of 38 it comes to 43 for the scheduled tribes, what I want to point out once again, Mr. Chairman, is that there is an inherent mistake of printing or in other words, it is called printer's devil which should be got corrected or even amended by the Minister's own proposition so that it might not look very much incredible. The total number of seats for the scheduled tribes has been brought from 49 to 38. Am I clear to you, hon. Minister? Have you looked into it or have you any other explanations?

Mr. Chairman, it is true that the total number of seats without nominations and others—it should be done by the President, according to the constitutional procedure—is going to be increased by 20 from 522 to 542 of which, even if all those added figures are taken together, we find that there are hardly a few seats increase in the case of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes—in the case of scheduled castes one and scheduled tribes, according to me, their total may be 43. Mr. Chairman, you will look to the Assembly representation. In this Delimitation Process, for Andhra Pradesh, for example, the existing pattern is 287. In the Assembly, the Second Schedule, I quote it from the second schedule, seats reserved for the scheduled castes 40 and scheduled tribes 11. For the scheduled castes, it has now come down by one to 39 and for the scheduled tribes it is 11. I do not know how it has happened in your own State.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chattrapur): It might be because of de-scheduling of cases.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: We may say that there some biological miracle has happened here too.

In the case of Orissa, total number of seats was 140; proposed is going to be 147. For the seats reserved in the Assembly, in the Second Scheduled, 22 is for scheduled castes and 24 is for

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

scheduled tribes respectively. The same numbers are there—seven seats have been increased in the Assembly of which, six should be made available either to the scheduled castes or scheduled tribes—I do not know, why?

So also is the case in regard to a number of other States. I do not want to go into details again. I would, therefore, feel, Mr. Chairman, that there are certain inherent defects either in the process of calculation or here and there. It is true that the census report is the basic fulcrum on which the Delimitation Commission bases its recommendation and on which this Bill which has been introduced here. I think there is something wrong in the whole structure.

I would only appeal to the hon. Minister before I give my full support to the Bill that he will consider two points—(1) how to make a better arrangement for the census for the future as suggested by my hon. friend Shri Narayan Rao and (2) to see that proper representations are there for the so-called scheduled castes and scheduled tribes—the weaker sections of the society—for whom there is a particular stipulation in the Constitution itself and it has been phrased here 'as nearly as may be possible' under Art. 331 and 333. Now the question is for 'as early as may be' whether it should be 'as proportionately as there are'. Mr. Chairman, if you go on adding the total number of seats—assembly seats—throughout the country—not all the Union Territories because they are under different procedures—and the total number of seats in the House of the People, and if you go on calculation on the basis of the total number of the population throughout the country of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, you will find their representations are really less.

I have made my own calculation. The total representation of the scheduled castes ought to have been more by about two to three seats. To illustrate

my point I will give the example of West Bengal. The total number of Lok Sabha seats is going to be increased from forty to forty-two and the Assembly seats are going to be increased from 280 to 294. Out of the fourteen Assembly seats being increased only three seats are going to be increased in the case of scheduled castes and none in the case of scheduled tribes. The percentage of population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in West Bengal is 26.8 per cent. Then why should the increase be only three seats and not four? At least there should be 25 per cent increase. My point is under Article 333 of the Constitution it should not be phrased 'as nearly as may be' but it should be according to the proportionate number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes that are existing as per the census operation. With submission, I support the Bill and request the Minister to come with some regulatory powers in his hand so that in future if there are any defects or incredible mistakes he can get them corrected.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD:
Mr. Chairman, Sir, a large number of criticisms have been raised mainly against the provisions of the Delimitation Act as well as its actual procedures and what happened before the Delimitation Commission. A large number of suggestions were made regarding the reform of the electoral law in this country and the Representation of the People Act. While I cannot say at this stage whether they are justified or not—I am also not competent to make any such pronouncement—I may immediately tell you, Sir, this is only an Act which gives effect to the findings and the recommendations of the Delimitation Commission. In short it is a consequential Act. It is quite possible—I cannot say whether it has actually happened—that some miscalculation on the basis of the census was made.

But as far as I am concerned and for the purpose for which I am standing before the House, the position is

his. The Delimitation Act provides for the constitution of a Commission of three members. Two of them must be either who had been Supreme Court judges or High Court judges and one is the Election Commissioner. Provision is also made to have associate members—generally five each from State MPs and five members of the Legislative Assembly. Elaborate procedural and other powers are given to the Commission and ultimately the conclusions arrived at by the Commission are made final and conclusive. In these circumstances if any Member feels aggrieved by the particular conclusion arrived at and the recommendation made and the finding given by the Commission, the remedy should be sought either to amend the Delimitation Act or some other procedure or method which he deems fit. But I have to submit that in criticising the Commission and their activities and the proceedings of the Delimitation Commission while we are on this simple Bill, they are, while I appreciate the grievances they have voiced, knocking at the wrong door. This simple Bill cannot really find any solution to the grievances they have voiced against the Delimitation Commission. These will be taken note of at the appropriate stage. Members themselves can bring forward suggestions for the improvement of the Delimitation Act and the activities of the Commission.

As you know, the Commission bases its findings on the latest Census Report. The Census Report is not made by the Commission itself it is made by the Census Commissioner. The Commission have to go by the figures placed before them and according to the set formula prescribed in the Delimitation Act work out the figures in the light of the Report of the Census Commissioner. I do not think they have to do anything else or they have done anything other than this. If in certain cases, representation has been reduced not only of the Scheduled castes but of others, it cannot be the fault of the

Delimitation Commission. It was pointed out by Shri Daschowdhury. There was no conceivable reduction in the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population, yet there is slight reduction in their number of seats. The reasons for this, as my hon. and learned friend Shri Jagan Nath Rao, was suggesting, may be there may have been rescheduling. To straightway come to the conclusion that there has been something wrong in the procedure or in the findings of the Delimitation Commission simply because the seats of the Scheduled castes or the Scheduled Tribes have been reduced by, in certain States, such a small number is, I submit, will not be correct.

I do not propose to reply to the various criticisms made. Most of them pertain to the general reform of the electoral law or some events that happened in Bengal, Assam and so on which have nothing to do with this Act. So that with all my good intentions and sympathies, I will be trying to do the impossible by replying to these points. With these words, I commend the Bill to the House.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
What about the total figure in the Schedule? Is it correct?

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: I do not think there is anything to be added there by way of correction. If there is any clerical mistake it will be looked into and rectified.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 7, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 7, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD:
Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.35 hrs.

TERRITORIAL WATERS, CONTINENTAL SHELF, EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE AND OTHER MARITIME ZONES BILL

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to provide for certain matters relating to the territorial waters, continental shelf, exclusive economic zone and other maritime zones of India, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This Bill is a sequel to the Constitution (40th Amendment) Act, 1976 which was passed by Parliament on 27th May, 1976. It provides for the limits of India's maritime zones and defines the nature, scope and extent

of India's rights, jurisdiction and control in relation to various maritime zones. It also provides for a general legal framework pertaining to which separate legislation dealing in greater detail with the regulation of exploration and exploitation of particular resources or particular groups of resources such as petroleum, natural gas, mineral and fishery resources may be adopted.

This Bill, I need hardly emphasise, is of considerable importance to our national interests. Hon. Members are aware that India has a long coastline of over 4000 miles. The Bay of Bengal on the east, the Arabian Sea on the west and the Indian Ocean in the South wash the shores of our peninsula. We have over 1280 islands and islets, about half of which constitute the Archipelagos of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands on the one hand and the Lakshadweep on the other. Our continental shelf, slope and the rise, together known as the continental margin, extend beneath large areas of the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. The seabed of the Bay of Bengal has unique characteristics and has thick piles of sediments which promise rich mineral and other resources. We have already located petroleum resources underneath some portions of our continental shelf. The concept of continental shelf is therefore of national interest to us as it will contribute to India's economic development at a faster pace.

India's off-shore areas are also rich in fishery resources. There is good scope to increase and improve our fish catch, which will give a higher satisfaction to our fishermen, supply cheaper protein food to our people, increase our exports, and provide additional employment in related industries and facilities. A 200-mile economic zone is therefore in our national interest as well as of all developing countries.

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

The concept of the exclusive economic zone, promoted initially by the developing countries for a rational distribution of the resources of the sea, has gained universal acceptance as is evident from the deliberations in the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea since 1973. The Conference has by now held four sessions and the fifth session is currently being held in New York and among its important achievements is the establishment of the economic zone, extending to 200 nautical miles from the coast which gives to a coastal state sovereign rights over its living and non-living resources and exclusive jurisdiction over some other matters, including the conduct of scientific research and the control of maritime pollution. Several States, including the USA, Mexico, Canada and France and our neighbours Bangladesh and Sri Lanka have already taken legislative and other steps to establish their jurisdiction in their zones.

The broad consensus of the conference on the Law of the Sea may be summoned up as follows: (1) A coastal state may establish a territorial sea of upto 12 nautical miles measured from the appropriate baselines; within the territorial sea a coastal state enjoys sovereignty and ensures innocent passage to foreign ships; (2) a coastal state may also establish a contiguous zone, adjacent to its territorial sea, upto 24 nautical miles measured from the appropriate baselines, wherein it has control over customs, fiscal, immigration, sanitary and other matters; (3) a coastal State may establish an economic zone of up to 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which its territorial sea is measured. Within this zone, the coastal State has sovereign rights and exclusive jurisdiction in the matters referred to by me a little earlier; and (4) a coastal State, in addition, has sovereign rights over the seabed and ocean floor beyond

its territorial sea up to the outer edge of the continental margin, or up to 200 nautical miles where such outer edge does not extend up to that distance. These rights pertain to petroleum, gas and other mineral resources, the sedentary fishery resources, the establishment of islands and installations and in respect of drilling.

Bearing in mind the above conclusions and the steps taken by other States in protecting their national interest, we have reflected over our position concerning the law of the sea. Outer limits of the territorial sea and the regime of the continental shelf are at present regulated by Presidential Proclamations. We needed a legislative cover for petroleum operations on the continental shelf. While preparing a comprehensive legislation on the law of the sea, we could not ignore the developments which have taken place in the field during the past decade.

Accordingly, article 297 of our Constitution has been recently amended by Parliament. The Constitution (40th Amendment) Act, 1976 whereby all lands, minerals and other things of value underlying the ocean within the territorial waters or the continental shelf or the exclusive economic zone vest in the Union and are held for the purposes of the Union. This article also provides that the limits of the territorial waters, continental shelf, exclusive economic zone and other maritime zones of India shall be such as may be specified, from time to time, by or under any law made by Parliament. Thus, the concept of the exclusive economic zone which has been generally accepted at the Law of the Sea Conference and in emerging State practice has been included in the Constitution and the resources of this zone vest in the Union of India.

[Smt. N. Gokhale]

The salient features of the Bill now before this House, which consists of 16 clauses are as follows:

(i) Section 3(2) extends the territorial waters of India 12 nautical miles measured from the appropriate baselines.

India has sovereignty over the territorial waters. However, according to section 4, while foreign merchant ships are given the right of innocent passage, foreign warships, submarines and other under-water vehicles are required to give prior notification before they traverse the territorial sea.

(ii) Section 5 provides for the contiguous zone, which is an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial waters, but extends to 24 miles from the baselines from which the limits of the territorial waters are measured. In this zone, India will have jurisdiction with respect to security, immigration sanitation, customs and other fiscal matters.

(iii) The continental shelf of India has been defined under section 6 to comprise the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond the limits of its territorial waters throughout the natural prolongation of its land territory up to the outer edge of the continental margin or to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the limits of territorial waters are measured where the outer edge of the continental margin does not extend up to that distance.

(iv) Section 7 deals with the exclusive economic zone of India which is defined to extend to 200 nautical miles from the appropriate baseline along the coast. Within the exclusive economic zone, India will have sovereign rights for the exploitation of the resources, both living and non-living, and exclusive rights and

jurisdiction in certain other matters specified in section 7(4), such as the establishment of artificial islands, installations and other structures, conduct of scientific research and control of marine pollution.

It will thus be observed that while the limits of continental shelf are defined in terms of geomorphological features, the limits of the exclusive economic zone are defined in terms of distance from the coast. Further, whereas jurisdiction within the economic zone will be comprehensive, the jurisdiction in the continental shelf beyond 200 miles will be restricted to the seabed and its resources. The resources of the water column beyond 200 miles will be free.

(v) Provisions have also been made in the Bill for specifying the limits of historic waters over which India has sovereignty, such as those in Palk Bay and Gulf of Mannar between India and Sri Lanka, for demarcation of maritime boundary between India and the other States concerned whose coasts are opposite or adjacent to those of India; for the publication of charts, for offences and trial, and for making rules under the Act and the removal of difficulties in giving effect to this Act or of any other enactment which may be extended to the maritime zones of India.

Hon. Members may please note that under Section 2, the provisions of the Bill concerning the contiguous zone and the exclusive economic zone will come into force on such date or on such different dates as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint. This will give us an opportunity to further assess the outcome of the discussions at the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea concerning the contiguous zone and the exclusive economic zone. The other provisions of the Bill will come into force as soon as the Bill has been

passed by both the Houses of Parliament and has received the assent of the President of India.

I now, therefore, commend the Territorial waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and Other Maritime Zones Bill, 1976 for the consideration and passing by this hon. House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for certain matters relating to the territorial waters, continental shelf, exclusive economic zone and other maritime zones of India, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chattrapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill. While doing so, I wish to make some general observations. When the Constitution's 40th amendment was discussed, I took part in the debate and referred to Article 297 which was substituted for the old article. The old Article 297 in the 1950 Constitution did not contain any reference to the continental shelf which was now included. Much water has flown after 1950 in international law and the international community about the extent and limit of the territorial waters, the continental shelf, i.e. the exclusive economic zone, the maritime zone and so on. I am glad that this Bill has now been brought forward describing the extent of various maritime zones concerning India which are very important to us in our economic development and for peace of the country.

As the hon. Mover of the Bill has pointed out that clauses 5 and 7 will come into force on such date as the Central Government, by notification in the official gazette, appoint. Continental shelf is an area which is 200 miles beyond the limit of the territorial waters i.e. 12 plus 198 in other words, 200 miles from the base line

of the coast. I do not know why it should be postponed to a future date to be notified by the Central Government in official gazette. The exclusive economic zone which is synonymous with continental shelf, is extended beyond 200 miles. It is called continental margin which extends beyond 200 nautical miles with a depth of 200 metres and it can go beyond that area till the point where the depth is 200 metres and capable of exploitation. That is understood in international law. If this clause does not come into force though the Bill defines the extent of this area, the only advantage we may have by passing the Bill is to establish our right to these areas and the power that is given to us, is notified to general public and international community. I still call this Bill as an enabling Bill because clauses 5 and 7 will come into force later. I understand some difficulties in regard to this because the international community may misunderstand us, thinking that we have taken a particular action unilaterally. But my submission in this regard is that there is a consensus in the international community, in the International Conference on the Law of the Seas, about these two things: the territorial waters and their limits, the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone extend to 200 nautical miles and beyond. There is no difference of opinion on these points. The difference is on the other points, to which I will come later. I do not think we will be annoying or displeasing any friendly country by saying that these two clauses also will come into force on the day the Bill receives the assent of the President. Whatever it is, this is my personal submission.

If you look to international law, you will find that it is practically based on conventions and usages. The whole trouble started in 1945

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

when the U.S. President Mr. Truman unilaterally declared the sovereignty of the United States over the sea and the sea-bed upto 200 nautical miles beyond the territorial waters. Soon followed other countries: Chile, Ecuador and Peru who also extended even their fishing rights upto 200 nautical miles. Therefore, when this trouble started, every country wanted to exercise its nationalist claims; naturally, every coastal State. Therefore, in 1958 when the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Seas met, the following positions were clearly put before the international community:

- (1) a 12-mile limit of territorial waters;
- (2) freedom of navigation on the High Seas, over-flights and laying of submarine pipes and cables;
- (3) permission to the coastal States to regulate fishing around and even beyond 12 nautical miles; and
- (4) provision for the national exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf resources.

This was the position agreed to from 1958; but still the 1958 conference, could not come to an agreement. In the second conference held in 1960, they could not come to an agreement. In the third conference in 1973—which spilled over to 1974, i.e. the Caracas conference—the position was somewhat clear. In that first Conference on the Laws of the Seas, it was also provided that the States have sovereign rights to the sea-beds and the sub-soil, the submarine area adjacent to the ocean to a depth of 200 metres or beyond that limit to where the depth of the superjacent waters admits of the exploitation of the natural resources of the said area.

From then on started, naturally, the claims of every State, to extend their sovereignty and the rights and control over the areas where exploration and exploitation were possible for natural resources.

Then in the conference which was held in New York in April, 1976.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is still being held.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Our Indian delegation was led by Mr. Gokhale. There was a large consensus on these matters of territorial waters, continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone. This has been agreed to. I came across a statement by Dr. Henry Kissinger made at a luncheon meeting in New York on 8th April 1976,—I had occasion to refer to this when I spoke on the last Constitution (Amendment) Bill—where he mentioned these things, viz. that such-and-such was the broad consensus that was arrived at. But what remains to be done is more important than what we have been able to achieve. If we do not come to an agreement, it will be a still-born child. What remains to be decided, first, is about the marine environment, exploitation of deep sea bed, scientific resources etc.

Who is to control marine environment, how to control it, whether the coastal States should be given the exclusive power, or the international community should have also a share in it or they should have an international control authority for the purpose, all these questions are yet to be decided.

The most important thing is how to exploit the sea bed resources, both organic and inorganic resources, and who should exploit it, whether the coastal States should be given the exclusive powers, or there should be an international sea bed resources authority, consisting of representa-

lives of the member-States, how should they do it, what should be its composition, what should be its powers, how to control the exploitation provision and how to settle disputes. This is a very ticklish question which is pending, and unless this is settled there can be no exploitation by the coastal States.

A third important question is marine research. We do not have practically any marine technology in our country except some technology, may be, about fisheries. Regarding the exploitation of the deep sea bed for mineral resources we have not got the technology. On this point also the international community is very much worried. There are two views. One is whether the consent of the coastal State should be obtained, if necessary, or they can do it themselves, without obtaining a letter of authority or permission. On that they have not decided.

There is also a further distinction between marine research and fundamental research. These are all questions which are pending before the Conference, which is currently going on, and unless these questions are settled, exploitation of the deep sea bed would not be feasible.

Meanwhile, what I suggest is that we should develop our own technology regarding marine sea bed exploration and exploitation, so that we can ourselves proceed on that.

The deep sea bed beyond the continental shelf or the continental margin is supposed to contain manganese nodules like baked potatoes which contain manganese, copper, nickel, cobalt and so many other valuable metals. So, further exploitation of that region is very important. Only two or three countries in the world, USA, USSR and perhaps Japan have the necessary technology. I was surprised to find that the United States is also interested in an international resources authority to be appointed so that the benefits of this research could be shared by the entire world community, including countries with small coastlines and small zones. There are 20 countries with small zones, there are 30 land-locked countries and 20 more countries with small zones. Even the land-locked countries want a share in this exploitation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would the hon. Member like to continue his speech the next day?

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He might continue his speech tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 17, 1976/Sravana 26, 1898 (Saka).